



# NEWS

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## FCC RELEASES TELEPHONE NUMBERING RESOURCE UTILIZATION REPORT

### *Wireless Telephone Number Ports Surpassed Wireline Telephone Number Ports in 2004*

Washington, D.C. – The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) today released its latest in an ongoing series of reports on telephone number utilization in the United States. Telephone number utilization refers to how efficiently telephone numbers are being used by carriers. As of June 30, 2004, numbering resource utilization was at 42.1%, up from 39.5% six months earlier.

The report presents numbering resource utilization statistics based on June 2004 data that carriers submitted to the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA), as well as other information.

### Summary Data

1. *Utilization Statistics by Carrier Type* – Reporting carriers have over 1.2 billion telephone numbers, of which over 531 million were assigned to customers, more than 645 million were available to be assigned, and about 84 million were used for other purposes, such as for administrative use.

Following are utilization statistics by carrier type as of June 30, 2004:

- Overall, 42.1% of all telephone numbers were assigned to end users.
- The overall utilization rate for Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs) was 54.3%, up from 52.6% six months before.
- The overall utilization rate for Cellular/PCS carriers was 53.6%, up from 50.6% six months before.
- The overall utilization rate for Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs) was 14.9%, up from 10.6% six months before.

2. ***Telephone Numbers Saved through Thousands-block Pooling*** – Through June 30, 2004, thousands-block pooling has made it unnecessary to distribute nearly 113 million excess telephone numbers. Thousands-block pooling is available in areas with the most demand for additional numbering resources. This means that telephone numbers can now be distributed in blocks of 1,000 rather than blocks of 10,000. This enables carriers to obtain the telephone numbers they need to serve their customers without distributing an excess supply.
  
3. ***Telephone Numbers Returned*** – As required by the Commission’s Numbering Resource Optimization Orders, carriers are returning large quantities of telephone numbers that they do not need to the North American Numbering Plan Administrator so that those numbers can be assigned to other carriers with more immediate needs.
  - In the second half of 2003, carriers returned 8.2 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.
  - In the first half of 2004, carriers returned 5.1 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.
  
4. ***Most Utilized Area Codes in the United States*** – New York’s area code 212 (New York City) continues to be the most utilized, with 73.8% of numbers assigned to customers. Washington DC’s area code 202 is next, with 66.7% of numbers assigned to customers.
  
5. ***Customers Moving Millions of Telephone Numbers to New Carriers*** – Since wireless number portability began on November 24, 2003, wireless customers have moved more than 10 million telephone numbers to new carriers. During the same time, wireline customers moved more than 5 million telephone numbers to new carriers.

This report is updated twice a year and is available in the FCC's Reference Information Center, Courtyard Level, 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20554. Contact the Commission’s duplicating contractor Best Copy and Printing, Inc. at (202) 488-5300 to purchase a copy. This and many other reports can be downloaded from the **FCC-State Link** Internet site at [www.fcc.gov/wcb/stats](http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/stats).

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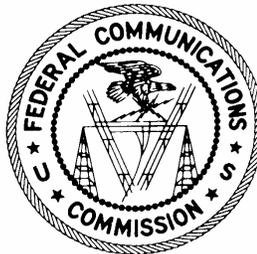
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# Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States as of June 30, 2004

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# Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States As of June 30, 2004

## Executive Summary

This is the Federal Communications Commission's report on numbering resource utilization in the United States.<sup>1</sup> In this report, we summarize an ongoing systematic collection of comprehensive data on the utilization of telephone numbers within the United States. The underlying information was acquired from carriers holding numbering resources and was analyzed as part of our ongoing assessment of the efficacy of numbering resource optimization measures prescribed by the Commission's Numbering Resource Optimization (NRO) Orders.<sup>2</sup>

## Findings

As of June 30, 2004:

- Overall, 42.1% of all telephone numbers were assigned to end users (see Table 1).
- The overall utilization rate for Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs) was 54.3%, up from 52.6% six months before.
- The overall utilization rate for Cellular/PCS carriers was 53.6%, up from 50.6% six months before.
- The overall utilization rate for Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs) was 14.9%, up from 10.6% six months before.
- Thousands-block pooling has made it unnecessary to distribute nearly 113 million excess telephone numbers.

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<sup>1</sup> The previous edition of this report, with data as of December 31, 2003, was released in May 2004.

<sup>2</sup> See *Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket No. 99-200, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 15 FCC Rcd 7574 (2000) (*First NRO Order*); *Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket Nos. 99-200, 96-98, Second Report and Order, Order on Reconsideration in CC Docket No. 96-98 and CC Docket No. 99-200, and Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket No. 99-200, 16 FCC Rcd 306 (2000) (*Second NRO Order*); *Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket Nos. 99-200, 96-98, 95-116, Third Report and Order and Second Order on Reconsideration in CC Docket No. 96-98 and CC Docket No. 99-200, 17 FCC Rcd 252 (2001) (*Third NRO Order*); *Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket Nos. 99-200, 96-98, 95-116, Fourth Report and Order in CC Docket No. 99-200 and CC Docket No. 95-116, and Fourth Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket No. 99-200, 18 FCC Rcd 12472 (2003) (*Fourth NRO Order*).

- In the second half of 2003, carriers returned 8.2 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.
- In the first half of 2004, carriers returned 5.1 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.
- Area code 212 (in New York City, NY) is the most utilized in the United States at 73.8% (see Table 6).

## **Background**

The United States uses ten-digit telephone numbers, which are organized in accordance with the North American Numbering Plan (NANP).<sup>3</sup> The NANP divides the country into separate geographic areas called numbering plan areas (NPAs), more commonly called area codes. Calls between these areas are generally dialed using the three-digit area code, followed by a seven-digit local telephone number.

When the NANP was established in 1947, only 86 area codes were assigned to carriers in the United States.<sup>4</sup> Only 61 new codes were added during the next 50 years. But the rate of activation increased dramatically. In the 1990s, 108 new area codes were activated in the United States. Because the remaining supply of unassigned area codes is diminishing, and because a premature exhaust of area codes imposes significant costs on consumers, the Commission has taken a number of steps to ensure that the limited numbering resources are used efficiently. Among other things, the Commission requires carriers to submit data on numbering resource utilization and forecasts twice a year. The information is submitted using FCC Form 502, which is known as the Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast (NRUF) form.<sup>5</sup> Carriers controlling numbering resources for the purpose of providing services to their customers are required to file their NRUF forms with the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA)<sup>6</sup> by February 1 and August 1 of each year.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> The North American Numbering Plan is used in the United States and its territories, and in Canada, Bermuda, and many Caribbean nations, including Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas not in the Caribbean, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Turks and Caicos Islands. The data contained in this report are all limited to the United States and its overseas territories.

<sup>4</sup> “Nationwide Numbering Plan and Dialing Procedures – Efficient Code Utilization and Conservation Program,” memorandum from AT&T Assistant Vice President of Engineering (R. H. Kaschner) to commercial managers, page 1 (Mar. 25, 1974).

<sup>5</sup> See *March 2000 NRO Order*. FCC Form 502 and most other FCC forms can be downloaded from [www.fcc.gov/formpage.html](http://www.fcc.gov/formpage.html).

<sup>6</sup> The current NANPA is NeuStar, Inc.

<sup>7</sup> *July 2000 NRO Order*.

The administrator compiles the information submitted into a database and provides that database to the Commission.<sup>8</sup> The information in this report presents number utilization as of June 30, 2004. It reflects all corrections and submissions that the NANPA had received through November 18, 2004.<sup>9</sup>

Historically, local telephone companies received geographic numbers in blocks of 10,000. These blocks of 10,000 numbers are often called NXXs, or central office codes, and are identifiable as the first three digits of a seven-digit telephone number.<sup>10</sup> One of the recent efforts to improve the efficiency with which numbers are used is “thousands-block number pooling,” where an NXX is broken into ten sequential blocks of 1,000 numbers. Carriers may then be required to donate unused or underutilized blocks to a pooling administrator, which then assigns those thousands-blocks to other carriers in need of numbers.<sup>11</sup> This effectively allows the assignment of numbers in blocks of 1,000 rather than 10,000. Most carriers are required to report their telephone number usage at the thousands-block level so that we can evaluate the efficacy of telephone number pooling. Carriers that meet the statutory definition of “rural telephone company”<sup>12</sup> and operate in non-pooling areas are required to submit their number usage at the NXX level.

In this report, we present utilization data for four types of carriers:<sup>13</sup>

- Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs)
- Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs)
- Cellular/PCS Carriers
- Paging Carriers

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<sup>8</sup> The NANPA’s database is continually updated because not all carriers filed by the prescribed date, and because carriers sometimes file updated information throughout the year.

<sup>9</sup> Not all carriers filed their NRUF forms by the August 1, 2004 deadline.

<sup>10</sup> A ten-thousands block is the block of 10,000 telephone numbers that have the same area code and the same NXX.

<sup>11</sup> The current pooling administrator is NeuStar, Inc., which is also the NANPA. *See Federal Communications Commission’s Common Carrier Bureau Selects NeuStar, Inc. as National Thousands-Block Number Pooling Administrator*, Press Release (rel. June 18, 2001).

<sup>12</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 153(37).

<sup>13</sup> Carriers classified themselves in a variety of ways on their NRUF forms. With one exception, each carrier type was aggregated into one of these four categories for the purposes of this report. The exception involves carriers calling themselves interexchange carriers. These carriers reported data for area codes 500 and 900, which are summarized in Table 9 of this report. Therefore, there was no need to classify interexchange carriers as one of the four carrier types listed above. Also, carriers may provide multiple types of services, and may be doing so under a single operating company number. Where this occurs, this may cause a problem because carriers must indicate only their primary line of business on FCC Form 502. Thus, for example, there is some potential that some numbers are classified as cellular but are really used for paging. Only small carriers seem to do this, so the effects of this misclassification should be very minor.

Carriers report on numbering resources in the following six categories:

- assigned
- intermediate
- reserved
- aging
- administrative
- available

An assigned number is one that is in use by an end-user customer. Intermediate numbers are those that one carrier has assigned to another carrier (or to a non-carrier) so that the numbers may then be assigned to an end user. Reserved numbers are those that are being held by the service provider at the request of an end user for future use. Aging numbers are those that are being held out of use by the carrier for a period of time after the end user that last used them discontinues service. Administrative numbers include test numbers and other numbers used for network purposes. Available numbers are numbers that are generally available for assignment to customers.<sup>14</sup>

Some carriers receive telephone numbers from other carriers. When this occurs, the carrier that received its numbers from another carrier (as opposed to directly from the NANPA) is required to report utilization data for those numbers, and to mark those numbers as having been received from other carriers.<sup>15</sup>

The vast majority of numbering resources reported were part of geographic area codes. That is, the numbers were part of area codes that are associated with specific regions of the United States or another country. For instance, area code 406 is associated with Montana, and area code 506 is associated with New Brunswick, Canada. Carriers are also required to report on utilization of some non-geographic area codes, such as 500 numbers and 900 numbers (which are described later in this report).

Carriers use other types of non-geographic numbering resources as well: millions of numbers are used to provide toll-free services using non-geographic area codes such as 800, 888, 877 and 866. These numbering resources are managed separately; they are neither surveyed on FCC Form 502, nor is their utilization presented in this report.

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<sup>14</sup> For precise definitions of these categories, *see* 47 C.F.R. § 52.15.

<sup>15</sup> This means that sometimes more than one carrier can report utilization data for the same thousands-block (or ten-thousands block). Carriers receiving numbers from another carrier are required to report utilization data for those numbers on a different page (of FCC Form 502) than the page that carriers use to report numbers received directly from the NANPA. Not all carriers that received numbers from other carriers filed on the correct page, however, so within the database it can appear that more than one carrier has reported data for the same block of numbers. Carriers that receive numbers from other carriers are also required to report on any telephone numbers received from the NANPA.

## **Analysis and Results**

Table 1 shows the total quantity of telephone numbers reported by the carriers and the number of 10,000 blocks (or NXXs) that were reported. Table 1 also shows the quantity of telephone numbers that carriers reported for each of the six categories. The percentages for each of the six categories are provided as well.

Carriers have reported usage data on nearly 125,000 NXXs. This is down slightly from the 125,500 NXXs from the previous filing (data for December 31, 2003). As the NANPA calculates that about 131,000 NXXs have been assigned to United States carriers,<sup>16</sup> this round of submissions (data for June 30, 2004) appears to have garnered usable information on over 95% of the numbering resources assigned to carriers in the United States. Although the reporting level is high, many carriers still had not provided usable utilization data by November 18, 2004, the cut-off date for inclusion in this report.

Carriers filing FCC Forms 502 reported that over half a billion telephone numbers were assigned to end users, and that more than 645 million were available for assignment. Thus, the quantity of numbers available for assignment exceeds the number already assigned to end users. These 645 million available numbers do not include any telephone numbers in NXXs that had not yet been assigned to a carrier. As more NXXs are assigned to carriers by the NANPA, and more area codes are opened, more numbers will become available. Intermediate, reserved, aging and administrative categories collectively account for another 84 million telephone numbers of the assigned NXXs. Even though the number of ILEC lines has been declining recently, many ILECs reported an increased quantity of assigned numbers, and have a nearly corresponding decrease in intermediate numbers. This is at least partly the result of some ILECs modifying their interconnection arrangements with wireless carriers. The modification results in fewer intermediate numbers and more assigned numbers.

Table 2 presents utilization statistics for carriers reporting at the thousands-block level (carriers that do not meet the statutory definition of a rural carrier are required to report at the thousands-block level). Table 3 presents statistics for rural carriers, which are required to report only at the 10,000 block level.<sup>17</sup> As might be expected, overall utilization rates are lower in rural areas (16% of telephone numbers are assigned to end users) than in more urban areas (44% of telephone numbers are assigned to end users).

Table 4 shows utilization statistics on a state-by-state basis. As might be expected, states that are relatively rural and have low population densities have a lower percentage of numbers that have been assigned to end-user customers than in more urban, populous states. Again,

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<sup>16</sup> The NANPA lists the codes that have been assigned on their web site:  
[http://www.nanpa.com/reports/reports\\_cocodes\\_assign.html](http://www.nanpa.com/reports/reports_cocodes_assign.html).

<sup>17</sup> See *March 2000 NRO Order*, 15 FCC Rcd at 7604-05, para. 71. A small number of rural carriers may operate in areas with pooling. As all carriers in pooling areas are required to report at the thousands-block level, rural carriers in pooling areas, if any, should be included in Table 2 rather than Table 3.

carriers report for only those numbers that have been assigned to them, so the quantity of available numbers does not include any of the NXXs that had not yet been assigned to a carrier.

Table 5 shows the number of carriers reporting telephone number utilization data for each state. Carriers are required to report their NRUF data at the operating company number (OCN) level.<sup>18</sup> Carriers typically obtain one or more OCNs per state in which they operate. The number of carriers in each state is determined by counting the number of OCNs reported in each state.

Table 6 shows utilization statistics on an area code-by-area code basis. The table also shows the total number of OCNs that reported in each area code. Wherever a small number of carriers report data for an area code, the information is withheld to prevent release of proprietary data. Again, carriers report for only those numbers that have been assigned to them, so the quantity of available numbers does not include any of the NXXs in the state that had not yet been assigned to a carrier.

Table 7 shows actual quantities of assigned, aging and available numbers for wireline carriers (ILECs and CLECs), and for cellular/PCS carriers (wireless carriers). This information is presented on an area code-by-area code basis. The information in Table 7 is useful for at least two reasons. First, there is no information on the number of working telephone lines in each area code. The number of working lines per area code cannot be perfectly divined from this information. Although cellular/PCS carriers typically assign one geographic telephone number to each subscriber, wireline carriers sometimes do not. Some wireline customers want multiple telephone numbers associated with a smaller number of lines. This is common when the customer has a PBX. Other customers, especially those expecting many inbound calls, such as from a help line, want a single telephone number that serves many lines. Thus, the quantity of telephone numbers in an area code provides only a rough guide to the number of lines served in each area code.

Second, the information in Table 7 provides the only information available for examining churn.<sup>19</sup> After a customer disconnects from a carrier's network, that carrier will hold a number out of circulation ("age" the number) for up to ninety days if the customer was a residential subscriber, and up to one year if the customer was a business subscriber. Therefore, the quantity of aging numbers gives some indication of the number of customers that have disconnected from the carrier's network in the previous three months to a year. Aging numbers, however, do not give a perfect indication of churn, because not all carriers age their numbers for the full time allowed. In particular, where carriers cannot immediately obtain new numbers from the NANPA or the pooling administrator because of area code rationing, and the carriers have no other available numbers to assign to end users, carriers may assign end users telephone numbers that have not completed the aging process. (Thousands-block pooling alleviates this problem.) Moreover, as mentioned in the previous

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<sup>18</sup> See *March 2000 NRO Order*, 15 FCC Rcd at 7594, para. 41. Carriers obtain OCNs from the National Exchange Carrier Association.

<sup>19</sup> Churn is the rate at which customers change carriers.

paragraph, wireline carriers do not always issue one telephone number per line. Thus, as with line counts, churn rates can only be roughly estimated from the data in Table 7.

Table 8 focuses on telephone number pooling. A thousands-block is potentially poolable when 90% or more of the numbers are classified as available for assignment. Pooling is required in the top 100 MSAs.<sup>20</sup> Pooling also is occurring in other areas where a state commission has exercised delegated authority to require pooling. Carriers also have voluntarily implemented pooling in certain areas. The Commission established a roll-out schedule for thousands-block number pooling for wireline carriers, which was completed in December 2003.<sup>21</sup>

Table 8 shows the number of thousands-blocks that carriers have received from the Pooling Administrator. Table 8 also shows the total number of thousands-blocks in rate centers where pooling exists, and shows the percentage of those thousands blocks that are pooled. Wireless carriers are listed separately from CLECs and ILECs because wireless carriers started pooling on November 24, 2003.

Table 9 examines the efficacy of thousands-block pooling. Table 9 shows the utilization of the thousands-blocks that were distributed by the Pooling Administrator, and the utilization rate that would have resulted had whole NXXs been issued.<sup>22</sup> Overall, if whole NXXs had been issued instead of individual thousands-blocks, utilization within those blocks would have been 25.5%. With pooling, however, utilization was 42.5%, nearly a two-fold increase. Another way of measuring the benefit of pooling is examining the quantity of telephone numbers saved through pooling. With pooling, 38.6 million telephone numbers were distributed to carriers in pooling areas. Had there been no pooling, 151.6 million telephone numbers would have been distributed to the carriers. Thus, nearly 113 million telephone numbers have been saved through thousands-block pooling.

Table 10 shows utilization data for two specialized nongeographic area codes: 500 and 900. Area code 500 is used for “follow me” service, which, among other things, can be used to route an incoming call to different phone numbers, depending on the time of day. Area code

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<sup>20</sup> The composition of MSAs may change over time. If a rate center is part of a top 100 MSA at any time after 1990, then the FCC generally requires number pooling. See *Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket Nos. 99-200, 95-116, Fourth Report and Order in CC Docket No. 99-200 and CC Docket No. 95-116, and Fourth Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket No. 99-200, FCC 03-126 (rel. June 18, 2003) (Fourth Report and Order).

<sup>21</sup> See *The Common Carrier Bureau Announces The First Quarter Schedule For National Thousands-Block Number Pooling*, CC Docket No. 99-200, Public Notice, 17 FCC Rcd 103 (2001). See also *Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket Nos. 99-200, Order, 17 FCC Rcd 7347 (2002).

<sup>22</sup> Calculating the utilization rate had whole NXXs been issued was a 4-step process: 1) the number of thousands-blocks that a carrier held in a rate center was determined; 2) that number was rounded up to the next ten, which is the number of thousands-blocks the carrier would have received if it had received whole NXXs; 3) the number in step 2 was multiplied by 1,000 to calculate the total quantity of telephone numbers the carrier would have had in the rate center; 4) the number of telephone numbers in that rate center that the carrier assigned to end users was then divided by the quantity of telephone numbers calculated in step 3.

900 is used for information services where the caller is not charged the normal long distance rates set by the caller's long distance carrier, but usually is charged much higher prices that are preset by the call's recipient.

Figures 1 through 4 focus on utilization rates as a function of the number of thousands-blocks that the carriers hold within a local geographic area.<sup>23</sup> We have used rate centers as our measure of local geographic area because NXXs (and therefore, thousands-blocks) are assigned to carriers on a rate-center basis.<sup>24</sup> Carriers serving densely populated areas may need more than one NXX (each NXX contains 10 thousands-blocks) to provide service. In these densely populated areas, carriers should generally be able to achieve higher utilization rates than carriers serving less densely populated areas, where a whole NXX may be used to serve just a few customers.

Figure 1 shows average ILEC utilization rates as a function of the number of thousands-blocks in a rate center held by a carrier. The points in the figures were calculated using a three-step process. First, thousands-blocks were grouped depending on the number of thousands-blocks held by a carrier within a rate center. Second, the number of thousands-blocks held in a rate center was rounded to the nearest ten, to help protect the confidentiality of the data. Third, the average utilization rates were calculated for each of the groups (i.e., from the group of 10 thousands-blocks per rate center through the group of 1,000 thousands-blocks per rate center).<sup>25</sup> For example, for all instances where a carrier reported from 5 to 14 (which round to 10) thousands-blocks in a rate center, the average utilization rate was calculated. A similar average utilization rate was calculated for all instances where, for a carrier in a rate center, the number of thousands-blocks in a rate center was rounded to 20, 30, and so on through 1,000. To preserve carrier confidentiality, some data points have been collapsed into a single data point. For example, if there were only two companies with 350 thousands-blocks in a rate center, and another two companies with 360 thousands-blocks in a rate center, those data points were collapsed. This way, no carrier-specific data are released. Figures 2 through 4 show the same information for Cellular/PCS carriers, CLECs, and paging carriers.

Table 11 focuses on NPA-NXX assignment information. There are three different databases that contain sources of NPA-NXX assignment information: NANPA's NRUF database, NANPA's NANP Administration System (NAS) database of NPA-NXX assignments, and the Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG).<sup>26</sup> For a variety of reasons, the databases are not

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<sup>23</sup> For the purposes of these figures, the utilization rate is defined as the number of telephone numbers assigned to end-user customers divided by the number of telephone numbers in that NXX (10,000).

<sup>24</sup> A rate center is a geographic area used to determine distances and prices for local and long distance calls.

<sup>25</sup> In order to prevent disclosure of proprietary information, we have grouped some individual data points into clusters so that the specific utilization data for individual carriers cannot be divined by comparing the individual plot points with other data sources.

<sup>26</sup> The NANPA's assignment database can be found online at [http://www.nanpa.com/reports/reports\\_cocodes\\_assign.html](http://www.nanpa.com/reports/reports_cocodes_assign.html). The LERG is published monthly by Telcordia Technologies. The analysis in Table 10 examines only those codes in NANPA's CAS database that are marked "assigned" (i.e., this study does not examine those codes marked "protected", "reserved", "unassignable", or "vacant").

identical. Timing is a large factor in the differences. For instance, during an area code split, a carrier will maintain both the old and new NPA-NXXs in its systems during the phase called permissive dialing.<sup>27</sup> After permissive dialing ends, the carrier should remove the old NPA-NXXs from its systems. During permissive dialing, some carriers report utilization data for both the old and the new NPA-NXXs. Further, some carriers may not remove the old NPA-NXXs from their systems promptly after permissive dialing ends, and may therefore report utilization data on both the old and the new NPA-NXXs. Also, carriers sometimes delay updating the LERG after an NPA-NXX has been removed from their switch or when the carrier has given the NPA-NXX back to the NANPA. Thus, the NRUF database, the LERG and the NANPA assignment database may not be identical. Table 11 shows the number of NPA-NXXs that appear in the three databases.

Table 12 shows the percentage of numbers that have been assigned to end users over time. The only clear trend is that the utilization rate for paging continues to drop because the paging market is shrinking.

Table 13 shows, on a quarterly basis, the number of NXX assignments made by the NANPA, the number of NXXs that have been returned to the NANPA, and the number of net NXX assignments to carriers. The table shows that fewer NXXs generally are being issued each quarter, and that carriers continue to return unneeded NPA-NXXs to the NANPA for reassignment.

Table 14 shows the quantity of telephone numbers that have been ported since wireless pooling started on November 24, 2003. The table shows that most porting activity is intramodal, that is between two landline carriers or between two cellular/PCS carriers. Also, because landline porting started in 1998, there are many more landline to landline ports than there are cellular/PCS to cellular/PCS ports. In recent months, however, there was more monthly porting volume between cellular/PCS carriers than between landline carriers.

### **Additional Information**

Additional information too lengthy to include in this report is contained on the Commission's website.<sup>28</sup> The first set of additional information lists the more than 3,000 filers. The list includes the service provider's name, its parent name, and its OCN.

The second set of information shows, by carrier type and by rate center, the number of assigned telephone numbers and the number of thousands blocks reported in that rate center. Some information has been redacted (asterisked out), to prevent the potential release of non-

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<sup>27</sup> During permissive dialing, a phone number may be called by using either the old or the new NPA.

<sup>28</sup> This report and the additional information can be found at <http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/number.html>. All of the Industry Analysis & Technology Division's reports are available on the web, and are conveniently categorized. See <http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/stats>.

public data. The information also includes the Metropolitan Statistical Area/Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area in which the rate center resides.<sup>29</sup>

The pooling information submitted by NeuStar is also available, and includes the NPA, NXX, X (block number), recipient carrier, date of assignment for the block and other information about the block. NeuStar submitted pooling data as of October 5, 2004. For consistency, only blocks with effective dates through June 30, 2004 were used in creating the tables for this report.

### **Technical Details**

The following material provides technical details on the data and procedures used in this analysis. With respect to Tables 1 through 3, the reader should note that the number of unique NXXs for each carrier type does not add up to the total number of unique NXXs.<sup>30</sup> This occurs when multiple carriers report data for the same numbering resource. In addition, some carriers reported at the thousands-block level and other carriers reported at the NXX level for the same NXX.

In the past, when numbers were transferred from an ILEC to another carrier, these numbers were classified as “assigned” because those numbers could not be used elsewhere in the ILEC’s own system. According to the Commission’s standardized definitions, however, these numbers are classified as “intermediate” numbers. It appears that some large carriers have not reported these numbers as intermediate numbers. Because, in many instances, we were unable to match submissions that report intermediate numbers with submissions that report numbers as being received from another carrier, we had to create filters to ensure that numbers were not double counted.

For ease of comparison, Figures 1 through 4 plot utilization rates only when there were 1,000 or fewer thousands-blocks in a rate center. Some ILECs and Cellular/PCS carriers reported more than 1,000 unique thousands-blocks in a single rate center. For both types of carriers, however, the average utilization rates in these instances (where the carrier has more than 1,000 thousands blocks in a rate center) were the same as the instances where the carrier has just fewer than 1,000 thousands blocks in a rate center. Therefore, the figures show only the data where the carriers reported up to 1,000 thousands-blocks within a rate center. This allows a linear scale to be used.

In some instances, we observed that some CLECs had a large number of thousands-blocks in a single rate center. Although most CLECs do not have enough end-user lines in a rate center to warrant having so many thousands-blocks in that rate center, there are at least two

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<sup>29</sup> The rate center’s V&H coordinates from the LERG were used to determine in which MSA/PMSA the rate center resided. If the rate center is not in an MSA/PMSA, then the MSA/PMSA variable is left blank.

<sup>30</sup> In some instances, more than one carrier reported numbering utilization data for the same NPA-NXX. Tables 1-3 report on the number of unique NPA-NXXs that were reported by each carrier type and by the industry as a whole.

reasons that a CLEC would do so. First, some CLECs provide service to unified messaging services, such as e-fax.<sup>31</sup> These services use large quantities of numbers.<sup>32</sup> Second, some CLECs are operating in areas undergoing area code splits, where the area code will change for many of its thousands-blocks. When this happens, a CLEC may maintain two thousands-blocks (one using the old area code, and another using the new area code) in its systems for a period of time so that callers can adapt to the new area code.

\* \* \* \*

We invite users of this information to provide suggestions for improved data collection and analysis by using the attached customer response form, e-mailing comments to [craig.stroup@fcc.gov](mailto:craig.stroup@fcc.gov), [john.vu@fcc.gov](mailto:john.vu@fcc.gov), or calling the Industry Analysis and Technology Division at (202) 418-0940 (for TTY, call (202) 418-0484).

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<sup>31</sup> Unified messaging services allow end users to receive multiple types of messages (such as voice mail and faxes) at one phone number. Typically, these messages are then digitized and e-mailed to the end user. Because the end user does not need to answer the call personally, the messages can be sent to any phone number in the United States. Thus, unified messaging service providers can operate efficiently by obtaining a large number of NXXs in a single rate center.

<sup>32</sup> Carriers assigning numbers to unified messaging services are required to report numbers as “intermediate” until the numbers are assigned by the unified messaging service providers to end users. Some carriers have assigned large quantities of numbers to unified messaging services but may not have received information back from the unified messaging company as to whether any of those numbers had been assigned to end users. This may explain why some carriers reported dozens of NXXs in a single rate center, yet still classified all those numbers as intermediate rather than assigned.

**Table 1**  
**Number Utilization by Carrier Type as of June 30, 2004**

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available <sup>1</sup>	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
ILEC	308,155	14,823	6,716	17,601	11,433	208,471	567,199	60,216
Cellular/PCS	169,987	2,215	1,221	8,889	2,859	132,142	317,314	34,774
CLEC	43,779	6,574	3,630	2,029	1,203	236,430	293,645	31,991
Paging	9,260	2,188	2,317	680	76	68,205	82,726	6,252
All Reporting Carriers	531,182	25,800	13,884	29,199	15,571	645,249	1,260,884	124,990 <sup>2</sup>
ILEC	54.3%	2.6%	1.2%	3.1%	2.0%	36.8%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	53.6%	0.7%	0.4%	2.8%	0.9%	41.6%	100.0%	
CLEC	14.9%	2.2%	1.2%	0.7%	0.4%	80.5%	100.0%	
Paging	11.2%	2.6%	2.8%	0.8%	0.1%	82.4%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	42.1%	2.0%	1.1%	2.3%	1.2%	51.2%	100.0%	

**Table 2**  
**Detail of Number Utilization: Non-rural Carriers (Reported at the Thousands-block Level)**

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available <sup>1</sup>	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
ILEC	295,887	13,699	5,392	16,778	10,883	148,071	490,710	52,589
Cellular/PCS	167,606	2,144	978	8,693	2,798	125,628	307,846	33,855
CLEC	43,363	6,573	3,479	2,013	1,181	231,121	287,729	31,425
Paging	8,903	1,965	2,176	616	43	65,623	79,325	5,934
All Reporting Carriers	515,759	24,381	12,024	28,099	14,904	570,443	1,165,610	115,696 <sup>2</sup>
ILEC	60.3%	2.8%	1.1%	3.4%	2.2%	30.2%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	54.4%	0.7%	0.3%	2.8%	0.9%	40.8%	100.0%	
CLEC	15.1%	2.3%	1.2%	0.7%	0.4%	80.3%	100.0%	
Paging	11.2%	2.5%	2.7%	0.8%	0.1%	82.7%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	44.2%	2.1%	1.0%	2.4%	1.3%	48.9%	100.0%	

**Table 3**  
**Detail of Number Utilization: Rural Carriers (Reported at the NXX Level)**

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available <sup>1</sup>	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
ILEC	12,268	1,125	1,323	823	550	60,400	76,489	7,647
Cellular/PCS	2,381	71	243	196	62	6,514	9,468	922
CLEC	417	1	152	16	22	5,309	5,916	607
Paging	357	222	141	64	33	2,583	3,401	319
All Reporting Carriers	15,423	1,419	1,859	1,100	667	74,806	95,274	9,471 <sup>2</sup>
ILEC	16.0%	1.5%	1.7%	1.1%	0.7%	79.0%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	25.2%	0.8%	2.6%	2.1%	0.7%	68.8%	100.0%	
CLEC	7.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.3%	0.4%	89.7%	100.0%	
Paging	10.5%	6.5%	4.1%	1.9%	1.0%	75.9%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	16.2%	1.5%	2.0%	1.2%	0.7%	78.5%	100.0%	

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of November 18, 2004 (95% of NXXs reported).

<sup>1</sup> Includes only telephone numbers in NXXs assigned to carriers and are therefore available for assignment to customers.

Does not include any numbers in NXXs that have not yet been assigned to carriers.

<sup>2</sup> Unduplicated total.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

**Table 4**  
**Telephone Number Utilization by State as of June 30, 2004**

State/jurisdiction	Assigned		Intermediate		Reserved		Aging		Administrative		Available <sup>1</sup>		Total 000s
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	
Alabama	7,515	38.0	415	2.1	216	1.1	644	3.3	259	1.3	10,708	54.2	19,756
Alaska	1,085	24.2	6	0.1	15	0.3	58	1.3	18	0.4	3,303	73.6	4,486
Arizona	10,274	53.5	391	2.0	201	1.0	589	3.1	174	0.9	7,579	39.5	19,209
Arkansas	3,801	27.4	769	5.5	89	0.6	283	2.0	446	3.2	8,470	61.1	13,858
California	64,497	43.7	7,563	5.1	758	0.5	3,418	2.3	2,053	1.4	69,262	46.9	147,551
Colorado	10,005	52.1	60	0.3	125	0.7	590	3.1	261	1.4	8,151	42.5	19,191
Connecticut	6,577	43.1	375	2.5	144	0.9	248	1.6	222	1.5	7,708	50.5	15,274
Delaware	2,071	50.1	33	0.8	80	1.9	70	1.7	17	0.4	1,865	45.1	4,137
District of Columbia	3,512	66.7	18	0.3	155	2.9	124	2.4	20	0.4	1,435	27.3	5,264
Florida	32,377	48.7	1,545	2.3	390	0.6	2,266	3.4	978	1.5	28,886	43.5	66,443
Georgia	16,408	45.5	1,458	4.0	326	0.9	1,511	4.2	380	1.1	15,945	44.3	36,027
Guam					Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality								
Hawaii	2,560	57.2	7	0.1	12	0.3	113	2.5	71	1.6	1,714	38.3	4,477
Idaho	2,308	39.9	21	0.4	59	1.0	110	1.9	80	1.4	3,199	55.4	5,779
Illinois	23,157	40.3	1,195	2.1	741	1.3	1,069	1.9	588	1.0	30,763	53.5	57,514
Indiana	9,482	37.0	367	1.4	313	1.2	444	1.7	248	1.0	14,791	57.7	25,646
Iowa	3,860	26.1	115	0.8	178	1.2	210	1.4	110	0.7	10,297	69.7	14,771
Kansas	4,073	25.0	721	4.4	96	0.6	242	1.5	525	3.2	10,612	65.2	16,269
Kentucky	6,622	34.0	472	2.4	100	0.5	383	2.0	186	1.0	11,701	60.1	19,465
Louisiana	7,673	39.0	437	2.2	167	0.9	635	3.2	212	1.1	10,553	53.6	19,677
Maine	2,201	43.8	20	0.4	66	1.3	77	1.5	27	0.5	2,629	52.4	5,021
Maryland	12,587	52.7	69	0.3	326	1.4	500	2.1	128	0.5	10,287	43.0	23,897
Massachusetts	16,570	46.2	83	0.2	564	1.6	690	1.9	155	0.4	17,783	49.6	35,845
Michigan	17,699	38.2	385	0.8	827	1.8	774	1.7	522	1.1	26,142	56.4	46,349
Minnesota	9,651	40.2	101	0.4	259	1.1	436	1.8	169	0.7	13,370	55.7	23,986
Mississippi	4,133	29.3	178	1.3	163	1.2	407	2.9	156	1.1	9,087	64.3	14,125
Missouri	8,829	32.7	548	2.0	774	2.9	556	2.1	942	3.5	15,322	56.8	26,971
Montana	1,298	23.0	45	0.8	54	1.0	76	1.3	27	0.5	4,141	73.4	5,641
Nebraska	3,013	30.2	160	1.6	24	0.2	157	1.6	73	0.7	6,557	65.7	9,984
Nevada	5,017	55.1	406	4.5	51	0.6	230	2.5	124	1.4	3,270	35.9	9,099
New Hampshire	2,809	43.2	10	0.1	67	1.0	92	1.4	30	0.5	3,495	53.7	6,502
New Jersey	17,875	44.9	215	0.5	616	1.5	786	2.0	218	0.5	20,095	50.5	39,805
New Mexico	2,868	43.5	44	0.7	29	0.4	170	2.6	53	0.8	3,422	52.0	6,587
New York	35,347	52.2	634	0.9	1,441	2.1	1,744	2.6	492	0.7	28,006	41.4	67,665
North Carolina	14,930	42.9	627	1.8	182	0.5	883	2.5	335	1.0	17,813	51.2	34,770
North Dakota	928	18.4	55	1.1	19	0.4	42	0.8	26	0.5	3,964	78.7	5,034
Northern Marianas Is.					Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality								
Ohio	18,569	38.3	440	0.9	741	1.5	889	1.8	367	0.8	27,452	56.7	48,458
Oklahoma	4,953	27.3	657	3.6	79	0.4	273	1.5	560	3.1	11,612	64.0	18,134
Oregon	6,223	44.7	95	0.7	98	0.7	352	2.5	175	1.3	6,973	50.1	13,916
Pennsylvania	22,024	41.6	248	0.5	980	1.9	886	1.7	291	0.5	28,467	53.8	52,896
Puerto Rico	3,669	52.3	2	0.0	110	1.6	219	3.1	67	1.0	2,944	42.0	7,011
Rhode Island	2,482	53.7	6	0.1	61	1.3	76	1.7	13	0.3	1,983	42.9	4,622
South Carolina	6,852	43.8	389	2.5	75	0.5	469	3.0	230	1.5	7,642	48.8	15,657
South Dakota	1,095	20.8	23	0.4	25	0.5	52	1.0	26	0.5	4,046	76.8	5,268
Tennessee	9,957	42.0	490	2.1	139	0.6	717	3.0	223	0.9	12,162	51.3	23,688
Texas	38,439	39.9	2,619	2.7	854	0.9	2,559	2.7	2,293	2.4	49,665	51.5	96,430
Utah	4,606	44.5	30	0.3	68	0.7	262	2.5	92	0.9	5,298	51.2	10,355
Vermont	1,922	43.7	2	0.1	55	1.2	32	0.7	30	0.7	2,354	53.6	4,395
Virgin Islands					Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality								
Virginia	14,790	53.9	66	0.2	415	1.5	626	2.3	176	0.6	11,391	41.5	27,463
Washington	11,691	47.5	984	4.0	140	0.6	662	2.7	372	1.5	10,746	43.7	24,595
West Virginia	2,093	36.3	18	0.3	64	1.1	93	1.6	43	0.7	3,453	59.9	5,765
Wisconsin	7,265	32.0	149	0.7	344	1.5	343	1.5	254	1.1	14,327	63.2	22,682
Wyoming	766	25.4	6	0.2	7	0.2	42	1.4	34	1.1	2,163	71.7	3,018
<b>Totals</b>	<b>531,182</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>25,800</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>13,884</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>29,199</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>15,571</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>645,249</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>1,260,884</b>

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of November 18, 2004.

<sup>1</sup> Includes only telephone numbers in NXXs assigned to carriers and are therefore available for assignment to customers. Does not include any numbers in NXXs that have not yet been assigned to carriers.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

**Table 5**  
**Number of Carriers Reporting Numbering Resources as of June 30, 2004<sup>1</sup>**

State/jurisdiction	ILEC <sup>2</sup>	Cellular/PCS <sup>2</sup>	CLEC <sup>2</sup>	Paging Carriers <sup>2</sup>	Total Carriers
Alabama	29	23	26	7	85
Alaska	20	9	2	1	32
Arizona	15	16	21	9	61
Arkansas	26	16	13	8	63
California	22	18	42	13	95
Colorado	31	15	19	7	72
Connecticut	2	7	22	5	36
Delaware	1	7	17	6	31
District of Columbia	1	7	22	6	36
Florida	12	22	44	10	88
Georgia	33	22	42	8	105
Guam	0	2	0	1	3
Hawaii	2	5	4	2	13
Idaho	21	17	15	5	58
Illinois	57	23	41	8	129
Indiana	39	16	31	10	96
Iowa	142	17	40	5	204
Kansas	38	17	22	8	85
Kentucky	20	20	34	8	82
Louisiana	20	15	23	6	64
Maine	23	7	15	2	47
Maryland	2	13	31	8	54
Massachusetts	3	10	29	6	48
Michigan	31	16	30	7	84
Minnesota	78	16	42	6	142
Mississippi	17	19	23	6	65
Missouri	42	20	31	11	104
Montana	20	7	13	3	43
Nebraska	47	12	15	5	79
Nevada	11	12	22	7	52
New Hampshire	13	10	16	7	46
New Jersey	2	9	32	9	52
New Mexico	17	12	14	5	48
New York	35	15	39	13	102
North Carolina	23	17	37	5	82
North Dakota	33	8	14	2	57
Northern Marianas Islands	1	1	0	1	3
Ohio	34	18	37	11	100
Oklahoma	39	21	17	9	86
Oregon	32	15	30	7	84
Pennsylvania	31	18	49	12	110
Puerto Rico	1	6	2	1	10
Rhode Island	1	6	15	7	29
South Carolina	21	16	28	5	70
South Dakota	46	7	14	2	69
Tennessee	26	23	31	6	86
Texas	64	36	61	17	178
US Virgin Islands	0	3	0	0	3
Utah	13	13	20	5	51
Vermont	8	6	9	4	27
Virginia	17	18	37	8	80
Washington	23	16	32	9	80
West Virginia	8	14	14	6	42
Wisconsin	89	15	29	9	142
Wyoming	13	12	8	2	35
Unduplicated Total	1,219	362	1,094	106	2,781

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of November 18, 2004.

<sup>1</sup> Company numbers determined by counting operating company numbers (OCNs). Carriers typically obtain at least one OCN per state in which they do business. Thus, carriers with multiple OCNs are counted multiple times.

<sup>2</sup> Carriers occasionally misclassify the type of service that they provide. For instance, the CLEC operations of ILECs are occasionally classified as ILEC operations.

**Table 6**  
**Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of June 30, 2004**

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
201	New Jersey	Jan-47	49.3%	0.4%	1.6%	2.1%	0.5%	46.1%	43
202	District of Columbia	Jan-47	66.7%	0.3%	2.9%	2.4%	0.4%	27.3%	36
203	Connecticut	Jan-47	45.2%	3.0%	1.1%	1.8%	1.9%	47.0%	35
205	Alabama	Jan-47	44.9%	2.6%	0.5%	3.7%	1.4%	46.9%	41
206	Washington	Jan-47	60.8%	1.3%	0.5%	3.6%	1.8%	32.0%	36
207	Maine	Jan-47	43.8%	0.4%	1.3%	1.5%	0.5%	52.4%	47
208	Idaho	Jan-47	39.9%	0.4%	1.0%	1.9%	1.4%	55.4%	58
209	California	Jan-58	36.7%	6.3%	0.1%	1.9%	1.4%	53.5%	41
210	Texas	Nov-92	55.5%	3.1%	1.4%	3.5%	1.6%	34.8%	31
212	New York	Jan-47	73.8%	0.2%	6.1%	3.7%	1.3%	15.0%	26
213	California	Jan-47	39.8%	5.7%	0.6%	2.3%	2.5%	49.0%	38
214	Texas	Jan-47	53.2%	0.4%	0.7%	3.3%	2.0%	40.5%	46
215	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	55.5%	0.8%	2.8%	2.1%	0.8%	37.9%	33
216	Ohio	Jan-47	43.1%	0.5%	2.2%	2.7%	0.6%	50.9%	32
217	Illinois	Jan-47	32.6%	0.7%	2.1%	1.3%	1.5%	61.8%	45
218	Minnesota	Jan-47	24.5%	0.3%	0.8%	1.2%	0.6%	72.7%	55
219	Indiana	Jan-47	43.3%	2.6%	0.6%	2.2%	1.3%	50.0%	36
224	Illinois	Jan-02	36.9%	0.0%	0.1%	1.6%	0.3%	61.0%	16
225	Louisiana	Aug-98	45.9%	2.2%	0.4%	3.4%	1.1%	47.0%	34
228	Mississippi	Sep-97	32.4%	0.6%	0.6%	2.4%	1.7%	62.3%	27
229	Georgia	Aug-00	30.9%	6.5%	0.5%	3.3%	0.7%	58.1%	35
231	Michigan	Jun-99	29.6%	0.5%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	66.9%	35
234	Ohio	Oct-00	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	99.5%	6
239	Florida	Mar-02	46.6%	1.2%	0.5%	2.4%	0.6%	48.6%	30
240	Maryland	Jun-97	39.0%	0.5%	0.4%	1.2%	0.2%	58.7%	42
248	Michigan	May-97	44.7%	1.0%	1.2%	1.7%	1.0%	50.4%	34
251	Alabama	Jun-01	39.5%	2.0%	1.7%	3.2%	1.4%	52.2%	40
252	North Carolina	Mar-98	34.5%	0.1%	0.4%	1.5%	0.3%	63.2%	27
253	Washington	Apr-97	49.4%	7.7%	0.5%	3.5%	1.2%	37.8%	33
254	Texas	May-97	30.3%	2.0%	0.8%	2.4%	3.4%	61.2%	42
256	Alabama	Mar-98	36.4%	1.9%	0.7%	3.4%	1.5%	56.2%	42
260	Indiana	Jan-02	35.1%	0.3%	0.8%	1.6%	2.1%	60.2%	29
262	Wisconsin	Sep-99	29.7%	0.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	66.0%	36
267	Pennsylvania	Jul-99	30.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%	66.7%	36
269	Michigan	Jul-02	39.3%	1.0%	1.3%	2.1%	1.1%	55.3%	33
270	Kentucky	Apr-99	29.6%	3.0%	0.2%	1.6%	0.8%	64.8%	47
276	Virginia	Sep-01	29.7%	0.2%	0.4%	1.3%	0.6%	67.8%	29
281	Texas	Nov-96	44.8%	3.3%	0.8%	3.2%	1.0%	46.8%	41
301	Maryland	Jan-47	59.6%	0.2%	1.3%	2.4%	0.7%	35.8%	37
302	Delaware	Jan-47	50.1%	0.8%	1.9%	1.7%	0.4%	45.1%	31
303	Colorado	Jan-47	65.1%	0.2%	0.7%	3.3%	1.9%	28.9%	35
304	West Virginia	Jan-47	36.3%	0.3%	1.1%	1.6%	0.7%	59.9%	42
305	Florida	Jan-47	56.1%	4.4%	0.3%	5.1%	1.2%	32.8%	38
307	Wyoming	Jan-47	25.4%	0.2%	0.2%	1.4%	1.1%	71.7%	35
308	Nebraska	Jan-55	17.8%	1.5%	0.3%	1.1%	0.8%	78.6%	44
309	Illinois	Jan-57	32.7%	9.4%	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%	54.3%	51
310	California	Nov-91	54.2%	4.9%	0.6%	2.8%	1.2%	36.2%	41
312	Illinois	Jan-47	45.2%	2.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	47.3%	43
313	Michigan	Jan-47	42.2%	1.6%	3.6%	2.6%	1.1%	49.0%	30
314	Missouri	Jan-47	50.1%	2.8%	2.3%	2.6%	2.6%	39.6%	32
315	New York	Jan-47	38.1%	0.2%	1.2%	1.5%	0.7%	58.3%	48
316	Kansas	Jan-47	33.4%	3.7%	0.3%	2.0%	5.0%	55.6%	28
317	Indiana	Jan-47	47.3%	1.9%	1.9%	2.3%	0.6%	46.1%	43
318	Louisiana	Jan-57	34.2%	1.7%	0.2%	2.8%	1.0%	60.1%	36
319	Iowa	Jan-47	30.8%	1.3%	1.6%	1.8%	1.6%	63.0%	49

**Table 6**  
**Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of June 30, 2004**

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs	
320	Minnesota	Mar-96	25.2%	0.3%	1.0%	1.5%	0.5%	71.5%	56	
321	Florida	Nov-99	49.3%	1.6%	0.6%	3.1%	0.8%	44.6%	39	
323	California	Jun-98	42.1%	4.1%	0.3%	2.8%	1.3%	49.5%	39	
325	Texas	Apr-03	30.1%	1.9%	1.2%	1.9%	3.0%	61.9%	35	
330	Ohio	Mar-96	39.3%	0.4%	1.5%	1.8%	0.7%	56.3%	36	
334	Alabama	Jan-95	31.2%	1.8%	2.0%	2.7%	1.0%	61.4%	49	
336	North Carolina	Dec-97	44.3%	2.7%	0.3%	2.7%	1.0%	49.0%	46	
337	Louisiana	Oct-99	32.5%	2.1%	0.4%	2.7%	1.0%	61.3%	39	
339	Massachusetts	May-01	16.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	82.1%	15	
340	US Virgin Islands	Jun-97	43.6%	1.4%	0.3%	4.9%	0.3%	49.5%	3	
347	New York	Oct-99	44.3%	5.1%	0.3%	2.9%	0.8%	46.5%	25	
351	Massachusetts	May-01	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality							1
352	Florida	Dec-95	42.4%	1.5%	0.1%	2.5%	0.8%	52.7%	34	
360	Washington	Jan-95	44.2%	0.9%	0.5%	2.1%	1.4%	50.9%	52	
361	Texas	Feb-99	29.7%	2.6%	0.6%	2.0%	2.1%	63.1%	31	
386	Florida	Feb-01	40.5%	2.9%	0.2%	2.7%	0.7%	53.0%	38	
401	Rhode Island	Jan-47	53.7%	0.1%	1.3%	1.7%	0.3%	42.9%	29	
402	Nebraska	Jan-47	35.2%	1.7%	0.2%	1.8%	0.7%	60.4%	52	
404	Georgia	Jan-47	59.2%	3.2%	0.6%	6.5%	2.1%	28.4%	39	
405	Oklahoma	Jan-47	38.8%	4.4%	0.4%	2.1%	3.2%	51.2%	41	
406	Montana	Jan-47	23.0%	0.8%	1.0%	1.3%	0.5%	73.4%	43	
407	Florida	Apr-88	51.7%	2.5%	0.5%	4.1%	0.8%	40.3%	38	
408	California	Jan-59	51.1%	5.2%	0.7%	2.7%	1.0%	39.3%	42	
409	Texas	Nov-82	30.7%	8.8%	0.5%	2.6%	1.7%	55.8%	36	
410	Maryland	Oct-91	62.8%	0.3%	2.2%	2.9%	0.6%	31.2%	36	
412	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	42.7%	0.2%	3.2%	1.8%	0.8%	51.4%	33	
413	Massachusetts	Jan-47	48.9%	0.1%	1.3%	1.2%	0.3%	48.2%	36	
414	Wisconsin	Jan-47	48.6%	2.0%	2.1%	2.7%	1.0%	43.5%	28	
415	California	Jan-47	45.6%	3.4%	0.6%	2.5%	0.9%	47.0%	43	
417	Missouri	Jan-50	25.7%	2.7%	6.7%	2.0%	5.8%	57.0%	50	
419	Ohio	Jan-47	32.5%	2.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.1%	61.4%	53	
423	Tennessee	Sep-95	40.2%	1.5%	0.2%	2.2%	0.8%	54.9%	45	
425	Washington	Apr-97	49.7%	6.8%	0.6%	2.7%	1.9%	38.3%	34	
430	Texas	Feb-03	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality							2
432	Texas	Apr-03	31.2%	2.6%	1.3%	2.3%	2.4%	60.2%	29	
434	Virginia	Jun-01	40.2%	0.2%	1.0%	1.6%	0.6%	56.2%	25	
435	Utah	Sep-97	24.3%	0.6%	0.9%	1.8%	0.8%	71.6%	43	
440	Ohio	Aug-97	36.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	0.4%	59.9%	36	
443	Maryland	Jun-97	38.0%	0.4%	0.9%	1.1%	0.4%	59.3%	36	
469	Texas	Jul-99	33.0%	1.0%	0.6%	2.1%	3.2%	60.1%	33	
478	Georgia	Aug-00	38.3%	5.6%	0.9%	3.2%	1.0%	50.9%	37	
479	Arkansas	Jan-02	32.1%	4.7%	0.8%	2.3%	3.6%	56.5%	31	
480	Arizona	Mar-99	66.3%	0.7%	1.2%	4.1%	0.8%	26.9%	29	
484	Pennsylvania	Jun-99	21.2%	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	76.7%	46	
501	Arkansas	Jan-47	33.8%	5.8%	0.4%	2.2%	3.8%	54.0%	34	
502	Kentucky	Jan-47	47.7%	2.3%	0.6%	3.2%	1.2%	45.0%	36	
503	Oregon	Jan-47	54.1%	0.9%	0.5%	3.1%	1.6%	39.8%	47	
504	Louisiana	Jan-47	50.0%	3.6%	0.5%	4.7%	1.4%	39.8%	31	
505	New Mexico	Jan-47	43.5%	0.7%	0.4%	2.6%	0.8%	52.0%	48	
507	Minnesota	Jan-54	22.8%	0.1%	0.8%	1.2%	0.4%	74.8%	63	
508	Massachusetts	Jul-88	54.6%	0.2%	1.5%	2.1%	0.5%	41.1%	38	
509	Washington	Jan-57	36.5%	5.6%	0.8%	2.0%	1.3%	53.8%	51	
510	California	Sep-91	42.0%	5.2%	0.3%	2.3%	1.4%	48.8%	38	
512	Texas	Jan-47	48.4%	2.4%	1.0%	3.1%	2.6%	42.5%	43	
513	Ohio	Jan-47	52.9%	0.3%	1.5%	3.0%	1.1%	41.2%	35	
515	Iowa	Jan-47	42.1%	0.7%	0.9%	1.7%	1.0%	53.6%	46	

**Table 6**  
**Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of June 30, 2004**

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
516	New York	Jan-51	49.7%	0.7%	1.7%	2.0%	0.7%	45.2%	40
517	Michigan	Jan-47	40.1%	0.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	55.0%	42
518	New York	Jan-47	43.8%	0.2%	1.5%	1.9%	0.8%	51.9%	46
520	Arizona	Mar-95	48.8%	1.4%	1.5%	2.8%	1.0%	44.6%	42
530	California	Nov-97	31.0%	8.7%	0.2%	1.4%	1.2%	57.5%	49
540	Virginia	Jul-95	46.0%	0.4%	1.4%	1.9%	0.8%	49.5%	46
541	Oregon	Nov-95	35.5%	0.3%	1.1%	2.0%	1.0%	60.2%	64
551	New Jersey	Dec-01	47.4%	0.8%	0.1%	2.6%	1.4%	47.6%	4
559	California	Nov-98	34.1%	6.8%	0.2%	1.9%	1.6%	55.3%	33
561	Florida	May-96	54.7%	3.3%	0.4%	4.2%	1.2%	36.2%	37
562	California	Jan-97	43.2%	2.2%	0.5%	2.6%	2.1%	49.4%	38
563	Iowa	Mar-01	29.0%	0.7%	0.4%	2.3%	0.3%	67.1%	44
567	Ohio	Jan-02	2.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%	96.3%	16
570	Pennsylvania	Dec-98	40.6%	0.2%	2.3%	2.1%	0.6%	54.1%	41
571	Virginia	Mar-00	54.9%	0.1%	0.7%	2.6%	0.2%	41.5%	26
573	Missouri	Jan-96	25.9%	1.2%	4.0%	1.8%	4.2%	62.9%	39
574	Indiana	Jan-02	38.8%	0.8%	1.1%	1.8%	0.9%	56.6%	31
580	Oklahoma	Nov-97	13.8%	2.6%	0.4%	0.8%	3.2%	79.2%	47
585	New York	Nov-01	57.9%	0.6%	4.5%	0.9%	0.3%	35.8%	32
586	Michigan	Sep-01	38.6%	0.5%	3.4%	1.5%	0.2%	55.9%	29
601	Mississippi	Jan-47	31.4%	1.6%	1.3%	2.8%	1.3%	61.7%	42
602	Arizona	Jan-47	58.6%	1.6%	0.6%	3.3%	1.0%	34.9%	35
603	New Hampshire	Jan-47	43.2%	0.1%	1.0%	1.4%	0.5%	53.7%	46
605	South Dakota	Jan-47	20.8%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%	76.8%	69
606	Kentucky	Jan-55	23.3%	2.2%	0.6%	1.5%	1.3%	71.2%	34
607	New York	Jan-54	38.3%	0.2%	0.7%	1.5%	0.3%	59.0%	29
608	Wisconsin	Jan-55	33.0%	0.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%	61.8%	63
609	New Jersey	Jan-57	48.0%	1.0%	1.2%	1.8%	0.4%	47.5%	41
610	Pennsylvania	Jan-94	54.2%	0.6%	2.3%	2.3%	0.6%	40.1%	48
612	Minnesota	Jan-47	59.5%	0.5%	0.9%	2.2%	1.4%	35.5%	37
614	Ohio	Jan-47	45.9%	0.9%	2.2%	1.8%	0.4%	48.7%	32
615	Tennessee	Jan-54	45.8%	2.5%	0.5%	3.4%	1.1%	46.7%	37
616	Michigan	Jan-47	45.1%	1.3%	2.6%	2.2%	1.9%	46.9%	33
617	Massachusetts	Jan-47	57.0%	0.2%	3.1%	2.8%	0.6%	36.2%	36
618	Illinois	Jan-47	28.9%	0.4%	1.9%	1.4%	1.2%	66.2%	48
619	California	Jan-82	48.6%	4.9%	0.7%	2.8%	1.3%	41.7%	35
620	Kansas	Feb-01	14.4%	6.3%	1.0%	1.1%	2.3%	74.8%	50
623	Arizona	Mar-99	58.5%	0.9%	0.7%	3.6%	1.3%	35.0%	27
626	California	Jun-97	44.4%	4.3%	0.7%	2.4%	1.5%	46.7%	40
630	Illinois	Aug-96	42.2%	2.0%	0.9%	1.9%	0.7%	52.2%	38
631	New York	Nov-99	43.3%	1.2%	1.6%	2.3%	0.4%	51.3%	41
636	Missouri	May-99	27.6%	0.8%	1.8%	1.5%	1.5%	66.8%	30
641	Iowa	Jul-00	11.9%	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%	0.4%	86.0%	48
646	New York	Jul-99	59.7%	3.1%	1.6%	3.9%	0.8%	30.9%	33
650	California	Aug-97	39.2%	4.9%	0.7%	2.0%	1.1%	52.1%	38
651	Minnesota	Jul-98	59.4%	0.6%	2.7%	2.9%	0.9%	33.6%	39
660	Missouri	Oct-97	13.4%	1.6%	1.3%	1.4%	3.8%	78.6%	40
661	California	Feb-99	35.8%	8.3%	0.9%	2.0%	1.3%	51.6%	39
662	Mississippi	Apr-99	25.5%	1.1%	1.2%	3.2%	0.7%	68.3%	43
670	Northern Marianas Is.	Jul-97	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality						2
671	Guam	Jul-97	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality						2
678	Georgia	Jan-98	36.2%	1.6%	1.4%	2.8%	0.7%	57.4%	50
682	Texas	Oct-00	19.5%	0.1%	0.5%	1.5%	4.0%	74.3%	14
701	North Dakota	Jan-47	18.4%	1.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	78.7%	57
702	Nevada	Jan-47	60.6%	5.0%	0.8%	3.5%	1.3%	28.7%	32

**Table 6**  
**Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of June 30, 2004**

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
703	Virginia	Jan-47	66.6%	0.2%	1.8%	2.9%	0.5%	28.0%	38
704	North Carolina	Jan-47	48.1%	3.2%	0.6%	3.3%	1.2%	43.6%	41
706	Georgia	May-92	40.8%	4.5%	0.9%	3.0%	0.8%	50.0%	64
707	California	Jan-59	35.2%	5.4%	0.3%	1.5%	1.3%	56.3%	45
708	Illinois	Nov-89	37.5%	1.0%	1.5%	2.0%	0.8%	57.1%	38
712	Iowa	Jan-47	19.2%	0.9%	2.1%	0.8%	0.3%	76.8%	83
713	Texas	Jan-47	56.3%	2.7%	1.2%	3.5%	0.8%	35.5%	38
714	California	Jan-51	50.1%	3.9%	0.3%	2.7%	1.5%	41.5%	42
715	Wisconsin	Jan-47	25.2%	0.5%	0.6%	1.1%	1.2%	71.3%	76
716	New York	Jan-47	48.8%	0.8%	1.6%	2.3%	1.3%	45.2%	31
717	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	50.8%	0.2%	1.4%	2.2%	0.5%	44.8%	38
718	New York	Sep-84	62.4%	1.6%	2.6%	4.8%	0.8%	27.8%	30
719	Colorado	Mar-88	47.1%	0.6%	0.3%	3.3%	0.9%	47.7%	40
720	Colorado	Jun-98	46.1%	0.4%	1.2%	3.4%	1.3%	47.6%	21
724	Pennsylvania	Feb-98	30.2%	0.4%	1.4%	1.3%	0.4%	66.2%	49
727	Florida	Jul-98	52.4%	0.3%	0.7%	3.0%	2.9%	40.6%	39
731	Tennessee	Feb-01	26.3%	1.1%	0.2%	2.0%	0.6%	69.8%	32
732	New Jersey	Jun-97	45.2%	0.6%	2.1%	2.0%	0.5%	49.5%	40
734	Michigan	Dec-97	38.9%	0.3%	1.0%	1.4%	0.9%	57.5%	38
740	Ohio	Dec-97	27.6%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.0%	68.4%	42
754	Florida	Aug-01	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality						3
757	Virginia	Jul-96	57.8%	0.2%	1.4%	2.2%	0.6%	37.8%	28
760	California	Mar-97	42.4%	5.1%	0.6%	2.4%	1.7%	47.8%	43
763	Minnesota	Feb-00	49.8%	0.6%	0.9%	2.2%	0.7%	45.7%	40
765	Indiana	Feb-97	27.0%	1.3%	1.0%	1.3%	0.7%	68.7%	57
770	Georgia	Aug-95	58.9%	4.5%	0.5%	5.5%	1.1%	29.5%	38
772	Florida	Feb-02	47.1%	1.6%	1.0%	2.9%	2.5%	44.9%	30
773	Illinois	Oct-96	47.9%	1.4%	1.0%	3.5%	0.7%	45.5%	38
774	Massachusetts	May-01	17.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	80.0%	25
775	Nevada	Dec-98	48.9%	3.8%	0.3%	1.4%	1.5%	44.2%	39
781	Massachusetts	Sep-97	42.2%	0.2%	1.0%	2.2%	0.3%	54.1%	36
785	Kansas	Jul-97	19.8%	4.9%	0.3%	1.2%	2.6%	71.2%	48
786	Florida	Mar-98	44.7%	2.0%	0.4%	3.1%	0.9%	48.8%	30
787	Puerto Rico	Mar-96	53.1%	0.0%	1.6%	3.2%	1.0%	41.2%	10
801	Utah	Jan-47	53.4%	0.1%	0.5%	2.8%	0.9%	42.1%	31
802	Vermont	Jan-47	43.7%	0.1%	1.2%	0.7%	0.7%	53.6%	27
803	South Carolina	Jan-47	44.8%	3.6%	0.5%	3.4%	1.6%	46.0%	52
804	Virginia	Jun-73	53.6%	0.2%	2.3%	2.4%	0.7%	40.8%	34
805	California	Jan-57	41.3%	4.7%	0.7%	2.0%	1.5%	49.8%	39
806	Texas	Jan-57	25.3%	3.3%	0.7%	1.8%	1.5%	67.3%	46
808	Hawaii	Jan-57	57.2%	0.1%	0.3%	2.5%	1.6%	38.3%	13
810	Michigan	Dec-93	34.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.9%	2.7%	58.5%	34
812	Indiana	Jan-47	32.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%	1.0%	62.4%	43
813	Florida	Jan-53	55.9%	0.4%	0.9%	3.2%	3.1%	36.4%	41
814	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	37.4%	0.5%	1.0%	1.2%	0.6%	59.5%	39
815	Illinois	Jan-47	35.8%	2.0%	1.0%	1.5%	1.2%	58.5%	61
816	Missouri	Jan-47	39.2%	2.4%	1.1%	2.4%	3.0%	51.8%	43
817	Texas	Jan-53	41.0%	1.7%	0.7%	2.9%	1.7%	52.0%	49
818	California	Jan-84	49.1%	5.5%	0.4%	2.5%	1.3%	41.2%	41
828	North Carolina	Mar-98	40.1%	0.9%	1.2%	3.2%	1.1%	53.6%	38
830	Texas	Jul-97	20.3%	1.1%	0.7%	1.6%	1.2%	75.2%	39
831	California	Jul-98	33.0%	10.2%	0.2%	1.6%	2.5%	52.4%	33
832	Texas	Jan-99	40.9%	0.6%	1.6%	2.6%	1.0%	53.3%	34
843	South Carolina	Mar-98	42.6%	1.8%	0.4%	2.9%	1.6%	50.7%	45
845	New York	Jun-00	47.7%	1.3%	1.3%	2.5%	0.7%	46.5%	45

**Table 6**  
**Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of June 30, 2004**

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
847	Illinois	Jan-96	51.0%	1.3%	0.8%	1.9%	0.6%	44.4%	40
848	New Jersey	Dec-01	38.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.1%	57.9%	7
850	Florida	Jun-97	41.0%	1.4%	1.4%	2.6%	1.5%	52.1%	48
856	New Jersey	Jun-99	36.2%	0.4%	1.2%	1.7%	0.4%	60.0%	36
857	Massachusetts	May-01	19.4%	0.5%	0.1%	1.5%	0.9%	77.6%	19
858	California	Jun-99	46.9%	3.5%	0.7%	2.3%	1.5%	45.2%	33
859	Kentucky	Apr-00	37.5%	1.9%	0.8%	1.8%	0.6%	57.4%	45
860	Connecticut	Aug-95	40.9%	1.9%	0.8%	1.4%	1.0%	54.1%	32
862	New Jersey	Dec-01	30.4%	0.2%	0.1%	2.8%	0.1%	66.5%	11
863	Florida	Sep-99	32.5%	1.5%	0.7%	1.6%	1.9%	61.8%	35
864	South Carolina	Dec-95	44.1%	2.0%	0.6%	2.7%	1.1%	49.7%	33
865	Tennessee	Nov-99	50.7%	2.7%	1.2%	3.2%	1.4%	40.8%	30
870	Arkansas	Apr-97	19.7%	5.8%	0.8%	1.8%	2.6%	69.3%	39
901	Tennessee	Jan-47	53.4%	2.8%	1.4%	4.6%	0.9%	36.9%	31
903	Texas	Nov-90	31.2%	4.3%	0.8%	1.9%	1.8%	59.9%	59
904	Florida	Jan-65	50.3%	4.1%	0.3%	4.0%	1.6%	39.7%	43
906	Michigan	Jan-61	25.5%	0.6%	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%	70.8%	20
907	Alaska	Jan-57	24.2%	0.1%	0.3%	1.3%	0.4%	73.6%	32
908	New Jersey	Nov-90	38.1%	0.5%	1.1%	1.7%	0.6%	58.0%	41
909	California	Nov-92	53.7%	4.2%	0.8%	3.1%	1.1%	37.3%	40
910	North Carolina	Nov-93	36.8%	0.8%	0.2%	1.5%	0.7%	60.0%	38
912	Georgia	Jan-54	37.8%	5.1%	1.6%	3.8%	0.6%	51.1%	44
913	Kansas	Jan-47	42.5%	1.4%	0.5%	2.2%	4.2%	49.2%	39
914	New York	Jan-47	46.5%	0.5%	1.5%	1.9%	0.8%	48.7%	42
915	Texas	Jan-47	43.7%	2.5%	0.4%	3.1%	11.4%	38.8%	28
916	California	Jan-47	49.6%	4.0%	0.3%	2.5%	1.3%	42.3%	39
917	New York	Jan-92	53.4%	0.6%	0.5%	2.3%	0.3%	42.9%	27
918	Oklahoma	Jan-53	31.1%	4.0%	0.5%	1.8%	2.9%	59.6%	57
919	North Carolina	Jan-54	49.0%	1.9%	0.5%	2.8%	1.3%	44.5%	45
920	Wisconsin	Jul-97	28.4%	0.2%	2.0%	1.1%	0.7%	67.6%	54
925	California	Mar-98	38.1%	5.6%	0.5%	1.6%	1.0%	53.1%	36
928	Arizona	Jun-01	34.3%	5.6%	1.3%	1.7%	0.5%	56.6%	42
931	Tennessee	Sep-97	30.7%	1.5%	0.1%	2.5%	0.7%	64.5%	39
936	Texas	Feb-00	31.0%	4.5%	0.5%	1.5%	3.7%	58.7%	36
937	Ohio	Sep-96	36.1%	0.9%	1.6%	1.7%	0.7%	59.1%	36
939	Puerto Rico	Sep-01	32.2%	0.0%	1.2%	2.0%	0.8%	63.8%	4
940	Texas	May-97	24.5%	1.6%	0.5%	1.7%	5.3%	66.4%	56
941	Florida	May-95	44.8%	1.0%	0.9%	2.4%	1.9%	49.0%	38
947	Michigan	Sep-02	49.5%	3.9%	1.0%	2.2%	1.2%	42.3%	40
949	California	Apr-98	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%	89.2%	5
952	Minnesota	Feb-00	51.4%	0.8%	0.6%	2.0%	0.5%	44.7%	34
954	Florida	Sep-95	50.9%	3.7%	0.4%	4.1%	1.1%	39.7%	41
956	Texas	Jul-97	40.8%	3.9%	0.9%	3.2%	3.6%	47.6%	26
970	Colorado	Apr-95	38.8%	0.2%	0.4%	2.3%	0.9%	57.4%	46
971	Oregon	Oct-00	27.6%	1.0%	0.2%	1.3%	0.4%	69.5%	25
972	Texas	Sep-96	49.7%	1.1%	0.8%	3.0%	2.6%	42.8%	42
973	New Jersey	Jun-97	50.0%	0.3%	2.0%	2.2%	0.7%	44.7%	39
978	Massachusetts	Sep-97	39.3%	0.3%	1.2%	1.5%	0.3%	57.5%	36
979	Texas	Feb-00	24.7%	3.7%	1.0%	2.0%	3.7%	64.9%	40
980	North Carolina	Apr-01	35.3%	6.2%	0.1%	2.4%	0.7%	55.2%	9
985	Louisiana	Feb-01	34.4%	1.4%	3.4%	2.4%	0.8%	57.5%	31
989	Michigan	Apr-01	30.8%	0.6%	1.2%	1.1%	0.7%	65.5%	40

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of November 18, 2004.

**Table 7**  
**Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code**  
**(in thousands except OCNs)**

Area Code	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
201	2,198	103	2,235	28	1,142	37	430	7
202	2,791	91	821	23	669	30	253	7
203	2,312	100	2,757	24	1,136	39	443	7
205	1,699	156	1,679	23	896	58	667	13
206	1,916	121	920	24	969	49	281	7
207	1,499	52	1,893	38	641	24	653	7
208	1,597	73	2,173	36	701	37	985	17
209	1,243	59	1,883	20	792	44	667	12
210	1,698	109	1,265	19	960	60	96	7
212	5,518	271	1,119	22	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
213	1,133	66	952	22	468	28	479	7
214	1,974	137	1,730	32	1,453	73	346	7
215	3,219	129	1,892	20	948	30	310	7
216	1,307	60	1,362	16	647	56	637	8
217	1,103	46	2,400	28	600	20	726	13
218	624	32	2,448	45	387	17	550	8
219	736	37	756	16	410	21	413	11
224	103	0	140	9	108	9	209	7
225	893	66	828	19	438	34	333	10
228	415	27	708	13	217	20	369	11
229	640	48	1,025	20	331	55	698	12
231	775	27	1,474	22	303	12	700	10
234	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
239	847	44	765	16	490	25	469	9
240	707	10	1,648	26	655	32	359	11
248	1,972	81	2,499	23	914	28	470	6
251	716	62	923	24	377	29	444	12
252	1,100	40	2,142	15	509	27	721	9
253	1,162	89	1,087	22	560	32	120	7
254	696	58	1,547	26	371	26	532	11
256	1,313	117	1,794	22	798	83	1,259	15
260	631	33	911	16	317	9	648	8
262	1,067	49	2,177	24	296	13	361	6
267	677	2	2,702	28	709	35	248	7
269	804	40	945	19	390	21	552	9
270	1,309	62	2,989	28	542	37	988	13
276	382	17	868	16	146	7	337	12
281	2,270	190	2,874	27	980	44	92	7
301	3,305	144	1,839	20	1,020	33	260	10
302	1,534	50	1,476	18	511	20	193	7
303	3,798	203	1,683	21	1,083	42	112	8
304	1,374	64	2,715	22	674	28	669	14
305	2,879	302	992	21	987	58	438	9
307	508	27	1,319	21	258	15	841	12
308	321	20	1,760	34	192	11	495	8
309	957	37	1,859	37	491	17	415	10
310	2,883	154	1,886	25	1,478	72	331	7
312	2,469	79	1,431	27	473	18	950	8
313	1,508	74	1,422	19	892	66	933	6
314	1,807	100	1,619	20	1,108	48	425	6
315	1,247	52	2,311	33	670	23	469	9
316	523	35	1,155	12	315	14	159	9
317	1,957	95	2,113	28	926	33	393	8
318	1,091	92	1,736	23	590	45	1,135	10
319	765	40	1,543	40	191	15	370	6

**Table 7**  
**Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code**  
**(in thousands except OCNs)**

Area Code	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
320	507	30	1,782	40	254	16	358	13
321	875	61	1,006	25	557	28	199	7
323	1,601	102	2,522	23	992	69	232	7
325	431	29	1,016	21	206	12	254	11
330	1,759	76	2,444	20	1,000	42	1,007	10
334	1,002	73	1,653	33	564	62	1,188	13
336	1,827	113	2,009	32	892	51	787	11
337	912	68	1,502	25	467	49	964	9
339	25	0	173	12	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
340	0	0	0	0	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
347	73	6	583	18	774	49	308	7
351	0	0	0	0	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1
352	1,129	61	1,252	18	643	44	694	9
360	2,059	94	2,484	39	825	45	717	8
361	655	45	1,002	18	342	21	480	9
386	704	47	825	21	376	25	431	11
401	1,826	50	1,411	16	625	24	283	6
402	1,690	80	3,300	38	797	46	866	10
404	2,111	312	669	25	1,572	97	521	8
405	1,265	72	2,062	23	763	36	405	11
406	857	41	3,122	33	437	35	947	7
407	1,935	173	1,643	24	906	52	221	7
408	2,440	138	1,650	26	1,044	47	496	8
409	544	51	980	18	310	21	399	12
410	3,686	170	1,451	22	965	39	189	7
412	1,659	72	2,309	22	892	31	441	6
413	1,692	33	1,753	21	393	17	192	10
414	1,236	59	949	13	485	34	318	7
415	2,175	127	2,250	26	873	40	420	8
417	689	47	1,808	32	408	39	569	11
419	1,506	69	2,931	37	821	29	1,112	11
423	1,308	69	1,693	26	719	43	840	15
425	1,573	91	1,350	23	563	26	220	7
430	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	0	0	0	0
432	403	24	916	17	204	12	199	6
434	685	29	954	14	294	12	406	8
435	514	45	1,438	27	255	14	750	13
440	1,179	49	2,164	21	571	17	530	9
443	1,112	15	2,628	23	952	46	520	8
469	340	14	1,248	26	386	31	61	6
478	639	53	653	21	319	27	522	11
479	594	35	1,103	18	398	36	590	7
480	1,885	113	813	16	604	42	175	8
484	697	17	3,667	36	424	17	316	9
501	1,038	50	1,600	20	557	52	802	9
502	1,288	102	1,226	20	751	37	487	11
503	2,684	169	2,286	36	1,116	49	280	7
504	1,320	147	833	18	685	45	372	7
505	1,883	109	2,273	31	944	59	899	12
507	663	32	2,752	50	378	20	658	10
508	2,857	113	2,462	26	1,053	35	312	6
509	1,262	71	2,018	30	663	35	759	16
510	1,808	99	2,081	22	1,012	54	620	8
512	2,012	128	1,666	26	910	40	442	11
513	2,091	113	1,550	23	910	58	407	6

**Table 7**  
**Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code**  
**(in thousands except OCNs)**

Area Code	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
515	1,003	45	1,350	33	281	8	232	8
516	1,546	72	1,289	26	1,163	37	528	7
517	1,046	34	1,326	28	501	19	561	10
518	1,360	67	1,946	29	668	19	285	9
520	1,337	69	1,060	24	636	43	552	11
530	1,224	55	2,569	28	601	27	575	14
540	1,472	66	1,375	28	716	27	884	13
541	1,413	86	2,669	42	726	34	892	15
551	0	0	0	0	79	4	79	4
559	1,134	62	2,199	19	729	40	397	8
561	1,681	146	874	23	798	45	432	8
562	1,400	88	1,808	23	819	45	387	7
563	403	33	989	36	129	10	207	6
567	5	0	577	11	12	0	112	5
570	1,378	82	2,016	29	653	23	505	8
571	145	7	247	17	376	18	119	6
573	763	61	2,272	24	447	21	671	11
574	641	32	846	19	329	12	504	8
580	523	29	3,837	26	348	19	1,155	15
585	1,559	12	1,006	21	567	15	209	8
586	791	30	978	18	549	17	649	6
601	1,329	116	2,423	23	729	70	1,424	14
602	2,251	123	902	19	1,170	66	678	8
603	2,037	68	2,604	29	727	23	794	10
605	700	36	3,144	60	390	17	880	7
606	724	47	2,260	20	290	18	847	12
607	708	30	1,309	18	346	10	271	9
608	1,092	57	1,833	47	240	11	516	10
609	1,683	69	2,037	25	1,147	38	460	7
610	2,863	137	2,231	33	1,031	30	227	8
612	1,155	47	747	21	1,062	34	456	10
614	1,857	73	2,255	20	864	30	322	6
615	1,677	143	2,077	24	902	49	303	9
616	976	53	1,001	20	532	16	355	9
617	3,085	170	2,184	24	1,119	38	323	6
618	1,037	42	2,885	30	607	37	820	14
619	1,502	86	1,258	18	1,193	67	454	7
620	425	40	2,897	31	290	15	810	15
623	698	39	431	14	302	24	129	8
626	1,368	69	1,701	24	908	52	296	7
630	2,106	104	2,386	22	1,008	34	1,152	8
631	1,610	93	2,267	28	728	29	288	7
636	669	39	1,735	20	187	8	282	6
641	295	27	1,971	38	59	3	595	9
646	845	54	599	26	1,069	73	393	7
650	1,713	90	2,335	23	586	25	343	8
651	1,496	75	954	25	493	20	128	9
660	286	30	2,001	25	150	14	550	12
661	980	54	1,680	24	634	35	260	8
662	938	133	2,126	26	452	39	1,503	14
670	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1
671	0	0	0	0	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			2
678	1,302	116	3,336	34	1,093	67	425	13
682	50	1	296	10	62	8	127	4
701	585	27	2,978	47	342	15	957	8

**Table 7**  
**Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code**  
**(in thousands except OCNs)**

Area Code	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
702	1,881	124	1,021	19	1,027	45	139	7
703	3,685	176	1,585	25	1,113	33	124	7
704	2,353	179	2,071	29	1,099	58	732	7
706	1,683	117	1,852	37	944	74	1,122	20
707	1,492	61	2,667	25	735	33	492	12
708	1,327	76	2,054	22	864	38	837	8
712	536	22	2,285	69	186	6	599	13
713	2,993	200	1,772	24	963	46	119	7
714	2,150	122	1,888	25	1,372	63	323	7
715	974	34	2,599	62	346	25	1,091	11
716	1,293	59	1,324	20	727	37	409	9
717	1,858	87	1,997	25	975	37	326	7
718	4,203	315	1,933	22	464	41	149	7
719	1,246	95	1,139	23	517	28	531	10
720	806	51	1,068	13	661	57	443	7
724	1,274	60	3,461	32	631	23	518	10
727	1,437	87	1,052	24	667	33	327	8
731	461	33	1,071	17	245	21	658	11
732	2,500	117	2,751	26	927	35	363	8
734	1,413	49	2,462	26	669	23	410	7
740	1,078	53	2,972	26	521	19	778	11
754	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			2
757	2,203	80	1,094	14	917	38	546	7
760	1,678	96	2,088	27	1,031	56	517	9
763	952	42	967	27	217	10	77	9
765	1,017	50	2,514	39	472	20	1,137	11
770	3,322	361	1,412	22	915	37	156	9
772	555	37	474	16	276	15	220	9
773	1,815	130	1,836	22	1,262	91	668	8
774	95	1	812	18	213	7	593	6
775	1,693	38	1,424	22	371	20	376	12
781	2,464	140	3,163	24	501	15	398	6
785	644	44	2,994	31	402	18	760	12
786	381	16	604	20	665	57	475	7
787	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3	1,896	192	1,091	6
801	2,758	141	2,247	19	1,025	60	506	7
802	1,644	22	2,054	17	258	10	246	6
803	1,529	104	1,246	34	784	72	850	13
804	1,733	80	1,169	20	686	26	463	8
805	1,598	77	1,980	25	913	41	623	8
806	688	50	2,296	29	421	29	631	12
808	1,692	68	1,149	6	834	43	330	5
810	695	48	1,410	20	527	19	429	8
812	1,284	55	2,383	28	589	25	1,130	10
813	1,826	105	1,042	27	826	46	356	8
814	1,291	42	2,283	23	565	16	599	12
815	1,408	63	2,896	40	849	31	570	14
816	1,298	97	2,279	25	801	32	382	10
817	1,867	150	3,081	35	1,040	53	174	7
818	2,117	110	1,745	24	1,226	57	301	7
828	1,147	73	1,518	27	566	63	666	9
830	463	43	1,562	21	223	12	348	13
831	694	33	1,208	17	384	20	243	8
832	433	22	1,342	25	1,024	70	489	6
843	1,639	125	1,853	31	819	43	870	11

**Table 7**  
**Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code**  
**(in thousands except OCNs)**

Area Code	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
845	1,299	60	1,303	27	534	37	327	11
847	3,021	123	2,791	24	1,188	32	591	8
848	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			2	81	7	112	5
850	1,411	78	1,915	26	796	65	710	15
856	1,375	70	2,463	23	431	18	175	7
857	17	0	199	13	82	8	196	6
858	1,206	62	1,192	19	407	17	180	7
859	1,025	45	1,818	24	581	30	539	14
860	2,044	69	3,322	20	964	32	423	7
862	10	0	2	4	114	11	270	7
863	684	33	1,184	21	371	20	677	8
864	1,238	85	1,416	23	727	35	583	7
865	885	64	759	19	504	25	185	8
870	682	59	2,516	22	475	48	1,455	14
901	1,277	120	761	17	766	57	366	9
903	1,146	77	2,389	35	654	40	921	16
904	1,519	132	1,182	25	854	56	433	10
906	407	9	1,171	16	106	8	251	4
907	770	42	2,887	22	312	16	400	9
908	1,274	72	2,432	26	907	26	681	8
909	2,519	153	1,855	23	1,785	91	375	7
910	1,233	35	2,170	26	710	44	901	9
912	814	82	996	27	491	48	685	13
913	957	55	1,314	24	465	16	195	9
914	1,358	71	1,561	27	892	22	454	8
915	619	40	557	15	322	25	164	7
916	1,971	96	1,683	21	1,053	55	449	10
917	539	24	374	13	2,915	127	315	7
918	1,207	71	2,746	36	726	41	853	14
919	2,194	134	2,047	30	1,007	48	601	12
920	1,125	41	2,001	37	271	11	738	11
925	1,423	63	2,056	21	622	24	414	8
928	813	38	1,296	22	384	21	651	15
931	650	59	1,394	24	395	26	667	11
936	540	25	989	21	253	14	293	10
937	1,304	60	2,207	22	733	33	818	9
939	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
940	487	36	1,643	36	254	14	331	14
941	867	46	800	21	451	24	450	10
949	1,503	72	1,293	25	634	22	241	7
951	0	0	83	5	0	0	0	0
952	1,201	46	1,069	24	179	7	39	8
954	2,214	204	1,493	26	1,028	56	458	8
956	803	60	785	14	530	46	570	7
970	1,210	75	1,698	28	547	30	852	13
971	65	1	339	18	112	8	104	7
972	3,181	199	2,630	29	402	20	69	6
973	2,890	134	2,721	26	924	33	172	7
978	2,077	80	3,323	25	620	20	436	6
979	479	35	1,076	21	262	14	484	10
980	37	3	41	4	45	3	86	5
985	697	48	1,004	16	345	26	638	12
989	1,107	39	1,980	23	418	15	1,073	13

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of November 18, 2004.

**Table 8**  
**Pooled Thousands-blocks as of June 30, 2004**

State	ILECs and CLECs			Cellular/PCS		
	Pooled Thousands- blocks	Total Thousands- blocks reported <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total blocks that are pooled	Pooled Thousands- blocks	Total Thousands- blocks reported <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total blocks that are pooled
Alabama	77	6,780	1.1%	206	4,080	5.0%
Alaska	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Arizona	210	9,746	2.2	348	4,860	7.2
Arkansas	230	3,414	6.7	58	2,548	2.3
California	1,950	71,900	2.7	4,498	30,705	14.6
Colorado	190	9,357	2.0	95	3,636	2.6
Connecticut	343	8,137	4.2	390	2,872	13.6
Delaware	44	2,156	2.0	64	693	9.2
District of Columbia	62	3,722	1.7	113	897	12.6
Florida	787	33,765	2.3	1,217	16,731	7.3
Georgia	273	15,828	1.7	505	7,923	6.4
Guam	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Hawaii	18	2,831	0.6	63	1,135	5.6
Idaho	41	2,030	2.0	52	1,129	4.6
Illinois	1,941	26,894	7.2	1,277	12,836	9.9
Indiana	251	9,563	2.6	301	4,867	6.2
Iowa	46	2,552	1.8	60	1,334	4.5
Kansas	85	3,773	2.3	94	1,672	5.6
Kentucky	99	6,935	1.4	75	3,235	2.3
Louisiana	114	7,705	1.5	151	3,994	3.8
Maine	120	1,842	6.5	112	792	14.1
Maryland	556	13,393	4.2	487	4,660	10.5
Massachusetts	721	20,472	3.5	787	6,092	12.9
Michigan	468	20,004	2.3	362	9,815	3.7
Minnesota	314	9,318	3.4	229	4,126	5.6
Mississippi	31	3,483	0.9	44	1,970	2.2
Missouri	256	9,214	2.8	296	4,533	6.5
Montana	5	726	0.7	0	420	0.0
Nebraska	36	2,355	1.5	34	1,568	2.2
Nevada	36	4,416	0.8	136	1,685	8.1
New Hampshire	352	3,126	11.3	112	1,297	8.6
New Jersey	771	19,073	4.0	955	8,397	11.4
New Mexico	49	2,330	2.1	120	1,400	8.6
New York	1,641	35,629	4.6	2,919	15,661	18.6
North Carolina	373	14,253	2.6	368	7,001	5.3
North Dakota	2	563	0.4	0	323	0.0
Northern Marianas	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Ohio	381	20,679	1.8	298	10,113	2.9
Oklahoma	200	6,200	3.2	199	2,791	7.1
Oregon	145	6,308	2.3	230	2,666	8.6
Pennsylvania	894	24,060	3.7	902	9,275	9.7
Puerto Rico	1	1,210	0.1	165	2,607	6.3
Rhode Island	73	2,670	2.7	95	890	10.7
South Carolina	72	5,970	1.2	204	3,482	5.9
South Dakota	3	420	0.7	1	229	0.4
Tennessee	202	8,321	2.4	199	4,682	4.3
Texas	1,019	43,418	2.3	1,094	16,750	6.5
Utah	199	4,982	4.0	84	1,966	4.3
Vermont	55	1,825	3.0	68	305	22.3
Virgin Islands	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Virginia	587	14,260	4.1	680	6,112	11.1
Washington	246	12,818	1.9	264	5,289	5.0
West Virginia	107	2,076	5.2	58	1,059	5.5
Wisconsin	96	7,275	1.3	85	3,173	2.7
Wyoming	2	344	0.6	4	265	1.5
<b>Totals</b>	<b>16,774</b>	<b>550,121</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>21,158</b>	<b>246,541</b>	<b>8.6%</b>

Source: Pooling data provided by NeuStar. Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast forms filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of October 10, 2004.

<sup>1</sup> Includes only those thousands-blocks in rate centers with pooling.

NM - Not meaningful.

**Table 9**  
**Increased Utilization and Telephone Numbers Saved due to Thousands-Block Pooling as of June 30, 2004**

Carrier Type	OCNs	Numbers			Numbers Needed had Whole NXXs Been Issued	Utilization had Whole NXXs Been Issued	Increased Utilization of Thousands-blocks due to Pooling	Numbers Saved Due to Pooling
		Assigned to End-users <sup>1</sup>	Total Numbers <sup>1</sup>	Percent Utilized				
ILEC	50	1,595,153	2,696,000	59.2%	5,750,000	46.9%	12.3%	3,054,000
Cellular/PCS	202	11,079,766	21,651,000	51.2%	48,100,000	45.0%	6.2%	26,449,000
CLEC	631	3,750,869	14,292,000	26.2%	97,740,000	14.6%	11.6%	83,448,000
Total	883	16,425,788	38,639,000	42.5%	151,590,000	25.5%	17.0%	112,951,000

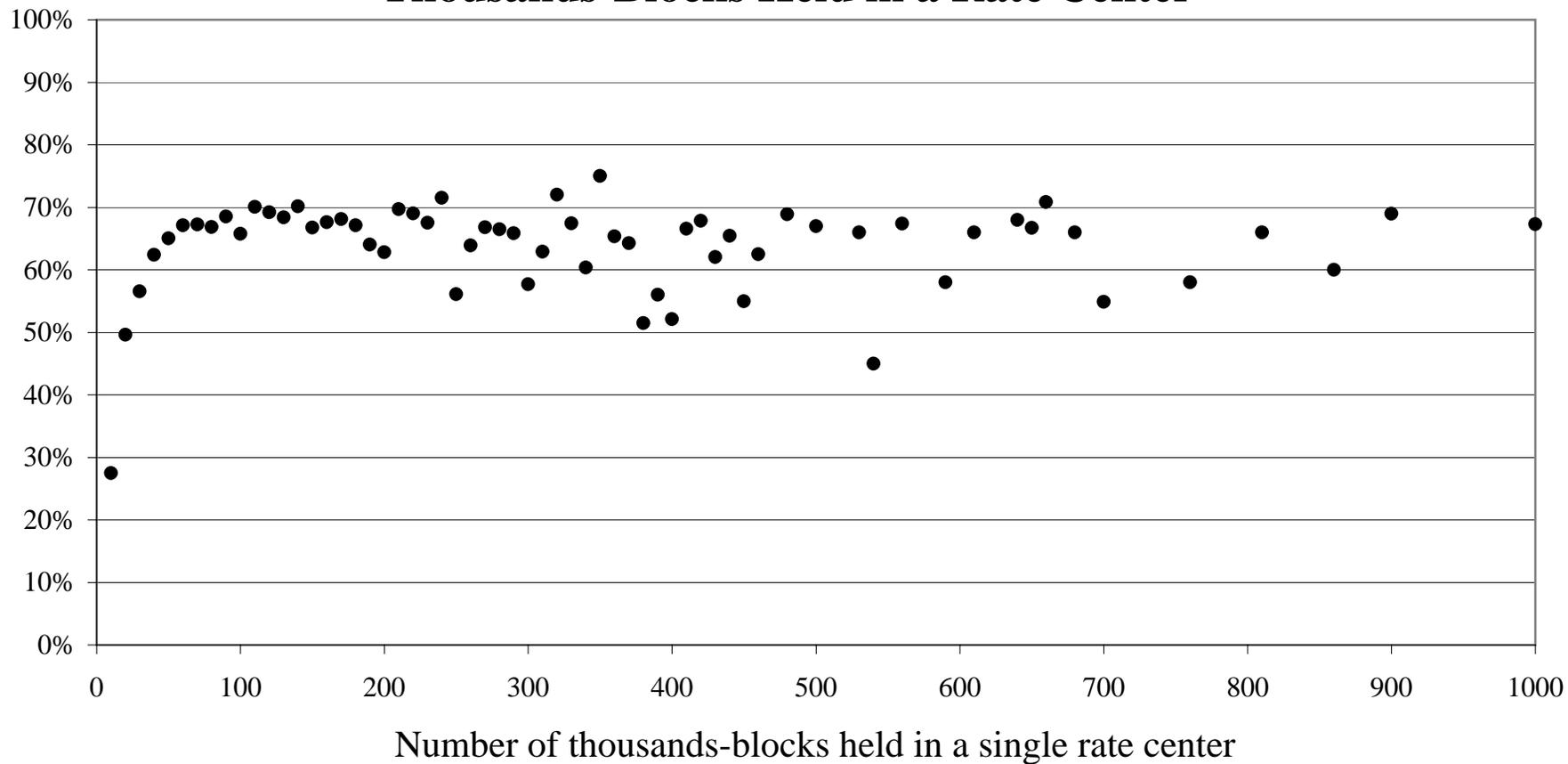
<sup>1</sup> Includes only those telephone numbers in blocks on which carriers reported utilization data.  
Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of November 18, 2004.  
NeuStar also provided data on Thousands-block pooling.

**Table 10**  
**Number Utilization for Specialized Nongeographic Area Codes as of June 30, 2004**

Specialized Area Codes	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available <sup>1</sup>	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
500	1,851	571	5	728	29	696	3,880	387
	47.7%	14.7%	0.1%	18.8%	0.7%	17.9%	100.0%	
900	122	2	2	3	0	541	670	67
	18.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	80.7%	100.0%	

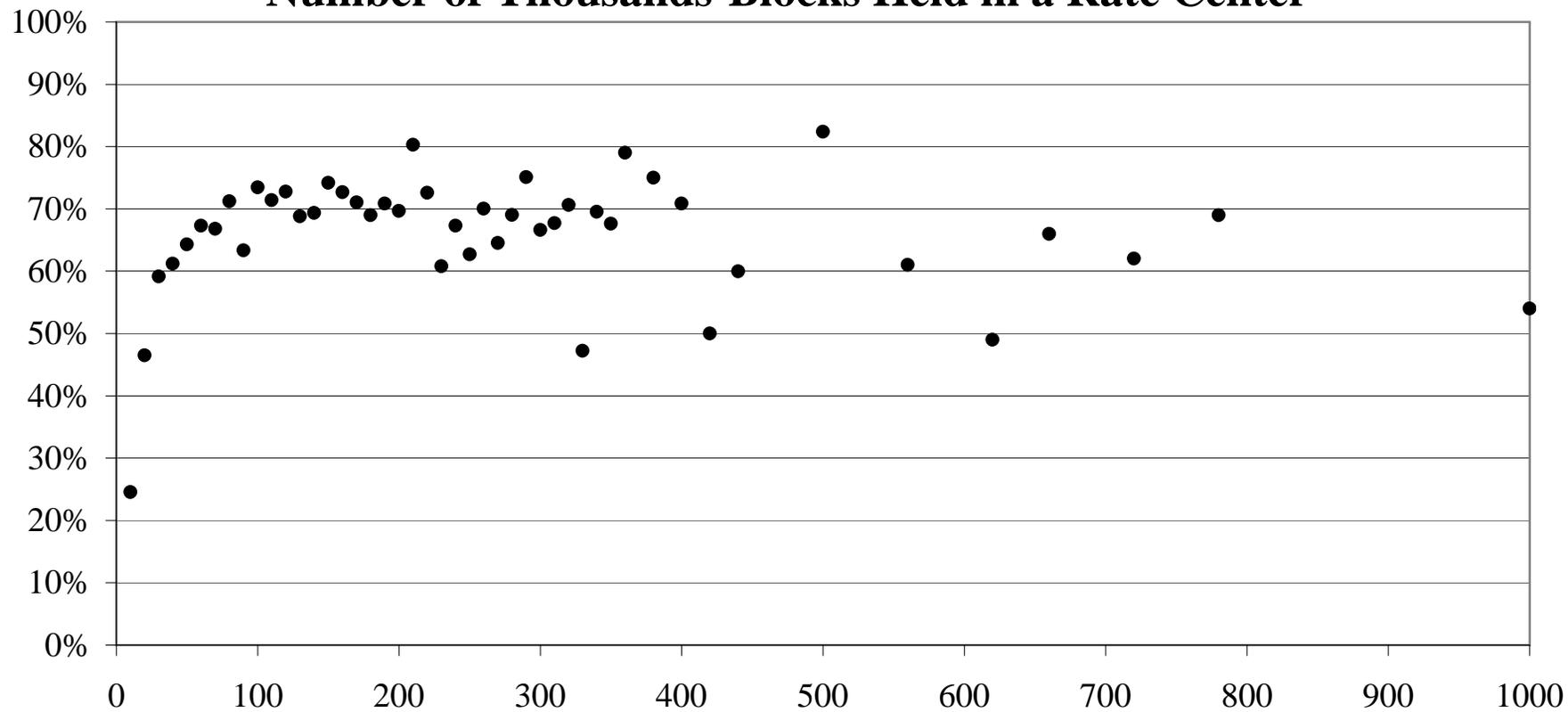
<sup>1</sup> Includes only those telephone numbers in blocks on which carriers reported utilization data.  
Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of November 18, 2004.

**Figure 1**  
**ILECs: Average Utilization Rates by Number of**  
**Thousands-Blocks Held in a Rate Center**



Note: number of thousands-blocks has  
been rounded to the nearest ten.

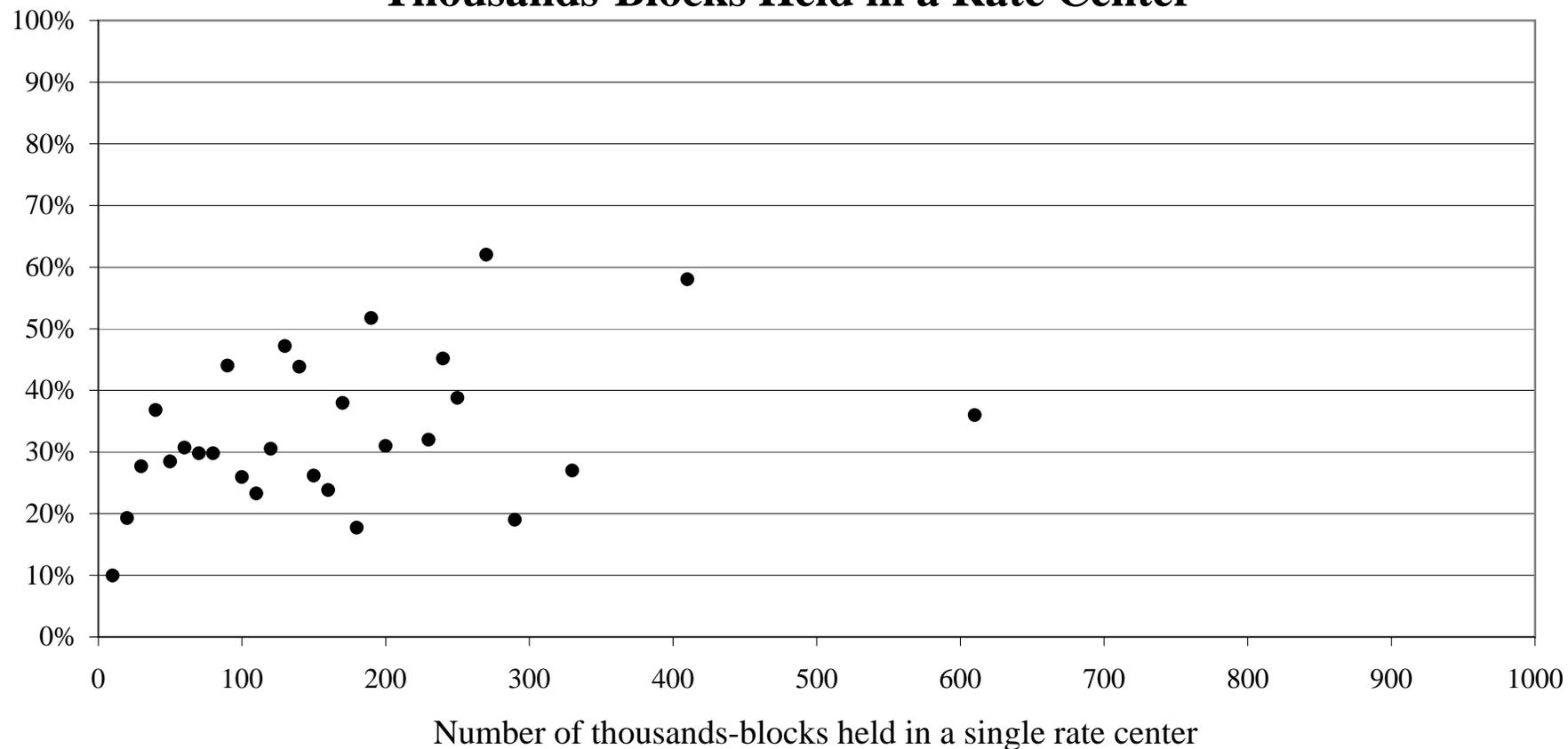
**Figure 2**  
**Cellular/PCs Carriers: Average Utilization Rates by**  
**Number of Thousands-Blocks Held in a Rate Center**



Number of thousands-blocks held in a single rate center

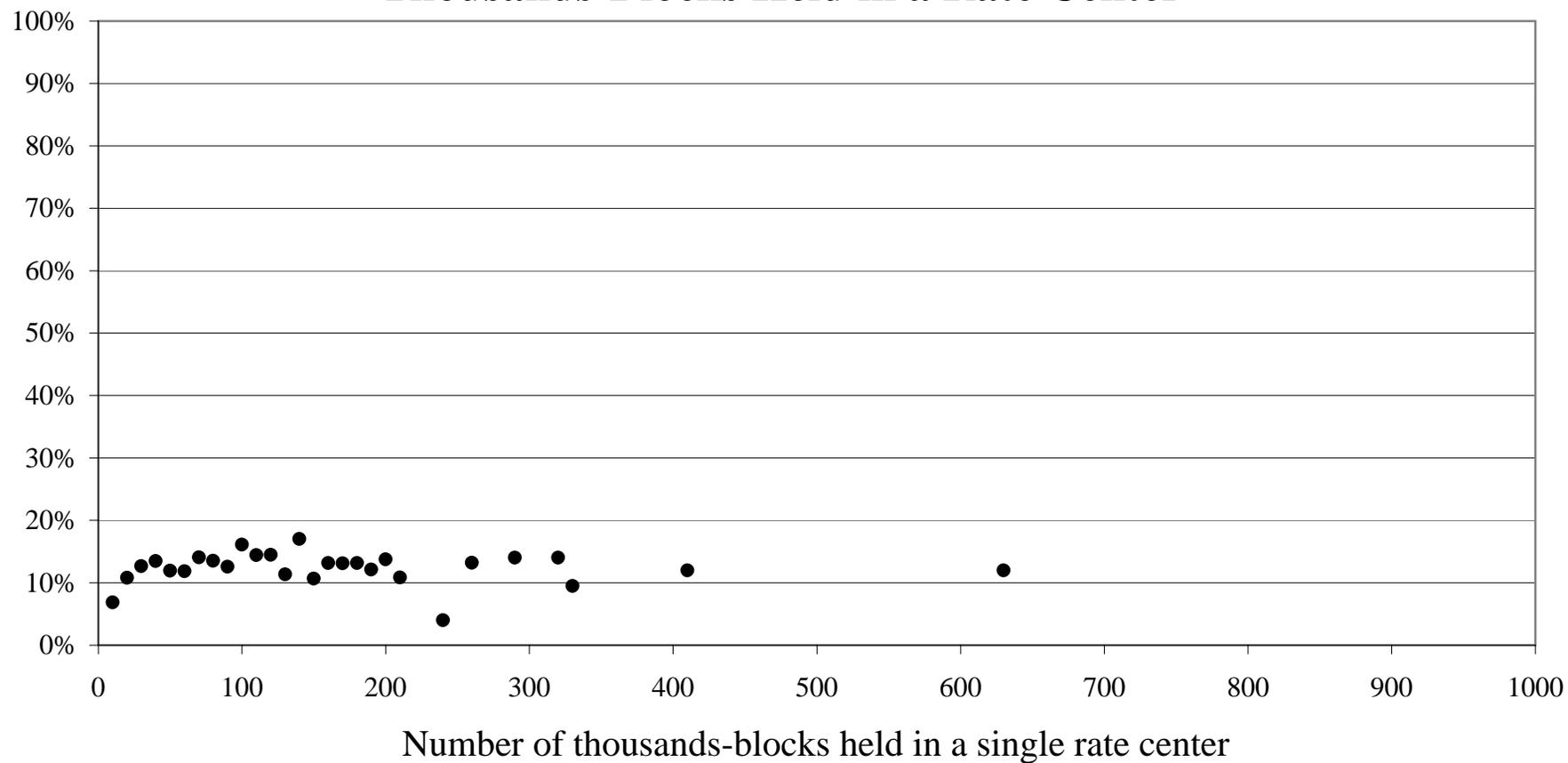
Note: number of thousands-blocks  
has been rounded to the nearest ten.

**Figure 3**  
**CLECs: Average Utilization Rates by Number of**  
**Thousands-Blocks Held in a Rate Center**



Note: number of thousands-blocks has  
been rounded to the nearest ten.

**Figure 4**  
**Paging Carriers: Average Utilization Rates by Number of**  
**Thousands-Blocks Held in a Rate Center**



Note: number of thousands-blocks has  
been rounded to the nearest ten.

**Table 11**  
**Alternate Sources of NPA-NXX Assignments**

NPA-NXXs that Appear in	NRUF	NANPA	LERG	NXXs
All Three Databases NRUF, NANPA and LERG	✓	✓	✓	123,564
Two of the Three Databases				
NRUF and NANPA	✓	✓		273
NANPA and LERG		✓	✓	6,238
NRUF and LERG	✓		✓	825
Only One Database				
NRUF	✓			328
NANPA		✓		944
LERG			✓	1,874
<b>Total NXXs in Database.</b>	<b>124,990</b>	<b>131,019</b>	<b>132,501</b>	

Sources: NANPA's NPA-NXX; assignments database as of June 30, 2004; the LERG, as of July 1, 2004; NRUF June 30, 2004 database (NRUF forms filed as of November 18, 2004).

<sup>1</sup> Includes only telephone numbers in NXXs assigned to carriers and therefore available for assignment to customers.

Does not include any numbers in NXXs that have not yet been assigned to carriers.

**Table 12**  
**Utilization over Time**

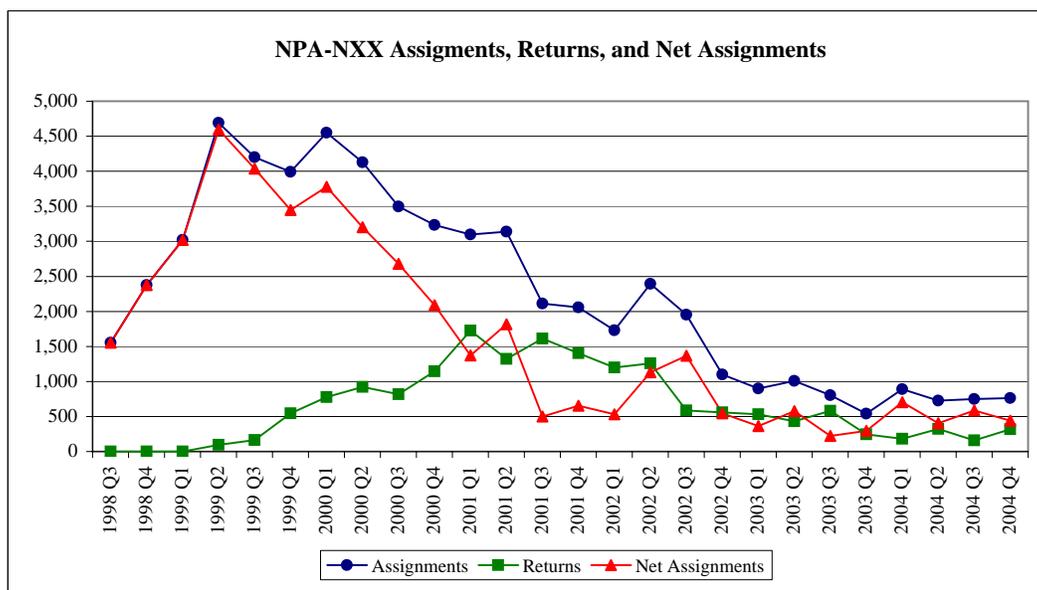
Carrier Type	ILEC	Cellular/PCS	CLEC	Paging	Overall
December 2000	52.1%	46.2%	9.8%	26.3%	40.1%
June 2001	52.1%	45.3%	10.9%	24.8%	39.6%
December 2001	52.5%	47.2%	11.4%	20.2%	39.7%
June 2002	52.2%	47.5%	10.4%	17.6%	39.2%
December 2002	52.2%	47.8%	10.6%	17.0%	39.2%
June 2003	53.2%	49.0%	10.7%	14.3%	39.9%
December 2003	52.6%	50.6%	10.6%	13.0%	39.5%
June 2004	54.3%	53.6%	14.9%	11.2%	42.1%

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports filed with NeuStar, Inc.

**Table 13**  
**NPA-NXX Assignments, Returns and Net Assignments**

Quarter	NPA-NXXs Assigned	NPA-NXXs Returned	Net Assignments
1998 Q3	1,554	0	1,554
1998 Q4	2,375	0	2,375
1999 Q1	3,019	0	3,019
1999 Q2	4,693	95	4,598
1999 Q3	4,202	164	4,038
1999 Q4	3,993	545	3,448
2000 Q1	4,552	775	3,777
<i>FCC Issued First NRO Order<sup>1</sup></i>			
2000 Q2	4,126	923	3,203
2000 Q3	3,497	818	2,679
2000 Q4	3,235	1,146	2,089
<i>FCC Issued Second NRO Order<sup>1</sup></i>			
2001 Q1	3,095	1,725	1,370
2001 Q2	3,136	1,320	1,816
2001 Q3	2,112	1,611	501
2001 Q4	2,055	1,402	653
<i>FCC Issued Third NRO Order<sup>1</sup></i>			
2002 Q1	1,731	1,199	532
2002 Q2	2,392	1,260	1,132
2002 Q3	1,954	587	1,367
2002 Q4	1,101	558	543
2003 Q1	897	533	364
2003 Q2	1,007	431	576
<i>FCC Issued Fourth NRO Order<sup>1</sup></i>			
2003 Q3	802	580	222
2003 Q4	539	244	295
2004 Q1	888	182	706
2004 Q2	728	323	405
2004 Q3	748	160	588
2004 Q4	761	319	442

<sup>1</sup>See text footnote 2 for full citation.  
Source: NPA-NXX data from NeuStar, Inc.



**Table 14**  
**Telephone Number Porting Activity Since Wireless Pooling Started<sup>1</sup>**

Month	Landline to Landline	Landline to Cellular/PCS	Cellular/PCS to Cellular/PCS	Cellular/PCS to Landline	Total
In database as of					
2003 November 30 <sup>2</sup>	25,530,000	6,000	61,000	1,000	25,598,000
2004					
December	561,000	13,000	796,000	2,000	1,372,000
January	809,000	24,000	713,000	1,000	1,547,000
February	711,000	65,000	591,000	2,000	1,369,000
March	776,000	79,000	632,000	1,000	1,488,000
April	718,000	49,000	613,000	1,000	1,381,000
May	756,000	73,000	689,000	1,000	1,519,000
June	789,000	165,000	873,000	2,000	1,829,000
July	656,000	143,000	806,000	3,000	1,608,000
August <sup>3</sup>	786,000	95,000	824,000	*	1,705,000
September	701,000	43,000	787,000	1,000	1,532,000
October	899,000	97,000	892,000 <sup>5</sup>	1,000	1,889,000
November	736,000	131,000	1,127,000 <sup>5</sup>	2,000	1,996,000
December	692,000	86,000	2,029,000 <sup>5</sup>	1,000	779,000
In database as of					
December 31 <sup>4</sup>	30,626,000	818,000	10,308,000	10,000	41,762,000

\* Indicates a number between 1 and 499.

<sup>1</sup> Monthly figures include numbers that were ported back to the original carrier, or where the subscriber with the ported number terminated service.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 25.3 million landline to landline ports, 3,000 landline to Cellular/PCS ports, 60,000 Cellular/PCS to Cellular/PCS ports, and less than 1,000 Cellular/PCS to landline ports in the database prior to November 2003. Wireless portability started November 24, 2003.

<sup>3</sup> Due to a data problem, does not include numbers that were ported back to the original carrier, or where the subscriber with the ported number terminated service.

<sup>4</sup> For the below reasons, the "in database as of" numbers are not equal to the sum of the numbers above them. The local number portability database was designed solely for the purpose of routing calls. As such, it retains only the most recent porting activity for any given number. So if a consumer ports a number from Carrier A to Carrier B, and later the consumer then ports the number from Carrier B to Carrier C, the "in database as of" numbers will not reflect the original port from Carrier A to Carrier B. Also, numbers that revert back to the original carrier, either through a customer porting back to the original carrier, or discontinuing service with that number, are dropped from the database. Lastly, area code splits can cause a number that was at one time ported from Carrier A to Carrier B to again be ported from Carrier A to Carrier B, as the database record must be updated to reflect the new area code. When this happens the old number disappears from the database.

<sup>5</sup> Includes significant porting activity between Cingular and AT&T Wireless following the closing of their merger.

Source: Raw data from NeuStar, Inc. Rollups performed by Industry Analysis and Technology Division, Wireline Competition Bureau, FCC.

# Customer Response

Publication: *Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States as of June 30, 2004.*

You can help us provide the best possible information to the public by completing this form and returning it to the Industry Analysis and Technology Division of the FCC's Wireline Competition Bureau.

1. Please check the category that best describes you:

- press
- current telecommunications carrier
- potential telecommunications carrier
- business customer evaluating vendors/service options
- consultant, law firm, lobbyist
- other business customer
- academic/student
- residential customer
- FCC employee
- other federal government employee
- state or local government employee
- Other (please specify)

2. Please rate the report:      Excellent      Good      Satisfactory      Poor      No opinion

- |                      |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |
|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Data accuracy        | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) |
| Data presentation    | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) |
| Timeliness of data   | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) |
| Completeness of data | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) |
| Text clarity         | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) |
| Completeness of text | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) |

3. Overall, how do you rate this report?      Excellent      Good      Satisfactory      Poor      No opinion

- |  |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
|  | ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|

4. How can this report be improved?

5. May we contact you to discuss possible improvements?

Name:

Telephone #:

To discuss the information in this report, contact: 202-418-0940 or for users of TTY equipment, call 202-418-0484		
Fax this response to	or	Mail this response to
202-418-0520		FCC/WCB/IATD Mail Stop 1600 F Washington, DC 20554